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REPORTAGE ON SCHEDULED UN LAW OF SEA SESSION

U.S. Changes Stance

LD051828 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 5 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets writes: The U.S. administration has blocked the completion of work on an international convention on the Law of the Sea that was initially planned to be completed in the spring of this year. The United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was officially informed by an American representative that the United States would review its attitude to the existing draft of the convention.

But it is an open secret why the U.S. administration has changed its stand so abruptly. American monopolies are long pressing for the "right" to unilaterally mine valuable mineral deposits in international waters. Practical preparations for the utilisation of the wealth of the world ocean have been started by such huge industrial corporations as United States Steel Corporation, Lockheed, and Standard Oil Company of Indiana. It was under pressure from them that the relevant bills were introduced in Congress.

But these plans of imperialist seizure of certain areas of the world ocean fully contradict the basic principles of international law. The resources of the seabed in international areas have been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly the common weal of mankind and their utilisation should be regulated in the interests of all states by a generally accepted convention. It is largely because of the claims of American capital that the drafting of such a convention is being dragged out for many years.

As it ought to have been expected, the new American Government that includes eleven former top officials of big companies, turned out to be even more responsive to the demands of the monopolies than the Carter administration. The New York TIMES does not even conceal that the White House decision to block the conclusion of the convention is explained by "intensive pressure" by private interests.

'Unreliable Partner'

LD051834 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 5 Mar 81

["Unreliable Partner"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Valdimir Vashedchenko writes:

The U.S. administration has announced that it will not complay with the earlier agreements on concluding a convention establishing the basis for the international regulation of the development of the world ocean. According to American press reports, Secretary of State Alexander Haig told the U.S. representative at the third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to try to prevent the completion of the talks on this problem at the current stage of the conference in view of the forthcoming revision of the U.S. policy on that issue.

The United States thus demonstrated once again its inconsistency and unreliability as a partner in international negotiations. The Washington authorities unceremoniously went back on their pledges they made during the talks which have been going on since 1973.

The United States announced its decision before the 10th session of the third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference which was to conclude the complicated work for many years by representatives of 150 countries by adopting an international convention the draft which was coordinated at the 9th session of the conference.

It became possible at that time to reach an accord on the most difficult questions of international law in the field of developing seabed mineral resources outside the continental shelf and on the procedure of adopting decisions in the council of the international body which deals with problems of the seabed. The earlier advanced provisions on 200-mile economic zones and 12-mile territorial waters were confirmed.

It has been recognized by all that the adoption of that document would promote international cooperation and strengthen peace. The Washington administration approaches this question from different positions. All signs indicate that the draft convention, prepared on the basis of the principle of equality and taking into account the interests of all sides, does not suit it. Washington is selfishly striving for unilateral advantages. It is de facto and totally unlawfully, prior to the adoption of the international convention, that the United States wants to gain unilateral advantages and privileges to exploit seabed resources.

The U.S. imperialist claims to the riches of the world ocean cannot but evoke resolute condemnation of the world public, and particularly in the U.S. circles. The American encroachments on certain regions of the world ocean, their conceited and offhand attitude to the interests of other states run counter to the basic principles of international law and decisions of the U.N. General Assembly which proclaimed seabed resources the property of the whole of mankind.

OAU SESSION VIEWS NAMIBIAN STRUGGLE, INDIAN OCEAN

LD050947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 8

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Serbin: "OAU Session Completed"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Mar--The work of the OAU ministerial council session, which adopted resolutions on a number of political and economic questions, has ended here. Those taking part in the session exposed the imperialist attempt to apply the label "international terrorism" to the African national liberations movements. They resolutely expressed themselves in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence and condemned the terrorist racist regime of Pretoria which is stepping up repressions within the country and aggressive actions against neighboring states. The session's decisions contain an appeal for diverse aid to be rendered to the Namibian people and the "frontline states," which are being subjected to attacks by the South African racists.

In the resolution on the Indian Ocean the delegates advocated its transformation into a zone of peace. They pointed out that the maintenance and buildup of the military presence in the Indian Ocean, the expansion of the existing military bases and the creation of new ones threaten the security of the states of this region and the African Continent as a whole.

In accordance with the session's decisions the African countries will continue the struggle to establish a new international economic order. The date has been set for the OAU's annual session at head of state level--it will take place in Nairobi at the end of June.

MOSCOW RESTATES SOVIET STANCE ON KOREAN QUESTION

SK051244 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Station commentator (Mikhaylov)]

[Text] The Soviet Union once again reaffirmed its invariable stance on the Korean question. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union extends solidarity with the DPRK struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland without interference of foreign forces and in a peaceful and democratic way.

Korea has been divided into north and south for nearly 36 years. It is proved by the past that the occupation of South Korea by 40,000 U.S. troops and the numerous bases equipped with nuclear weapons which the Pentagon has built there are a major stumbling block on the road to the reunification of the north and the south of Korea and a cause of tension in the region.

Reflecting the cherished desire of the Korean people, the DPRK Government put forward many realistic proposals to break through the standstill in the settlement of the Korean question. The Sixth KWP Congress held in last October put forward a proposal for the reunification of the nation envisaging establishment of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

The Soviet Union and other socialist nations firmly support the peace-loving proposals of People's Korea and demand that foreign troops withdraw from the southern region of the Korean peninsula and that the Korean people be given rights to shape their destiny by themselves. Thanks to the stubborn efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist nations, certain progress has been made in the settlement of the Korean question. For instance, the so-called UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea which had long been utilized as a tool of the imperialist forces for the interference in the domestic affairs of Korea was dissolved. In the United Nations, a seat of resident observer was offered to the DPRK. In 1975, by the proposal of the Soviet Union, other socialist nations and a series of newly emerging nations, for the first time in the history of debate of the Korean question, the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The unchanging support of the DPRK's constructive proposals aimed at the peaceful reunification of Korea is also expressed in the various international documents signed by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The principled Soviet stance on the Korean question which had been reaffirmed on the high rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress was a new concrete expression of the solidarity of our country and the Soviet people with the just cause of the Korean people.

BRIEFS

ULAN-UDE SUPPLIES TO MONGOLIA--A team from an Ulan-Ude plant has fulfilled a contract ahead of schedule by delivering heating control components and regulators used in technological processes to plants in Darhan and Ulaanbaatar in the Mongolian Peoples Republic [MPR]. During the second quarter of this year, the plant will fulfill contracts and supply Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cuba and Romania with heating control components and regulators used in technological processes. [Ulan-Ude Domestic Service in Russian 1115 GMT 26 Feb 81 SK]

BAKHTAR CITED ON ZIAUL HAQ'S REACTION TO HIJACKING

LD061032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 6 Mar (TASS)--BAKHTAR has expressed astonishment concerning certain reports from the Pakistani authorities regarding problems arising in connection with the hijacking of the Pakistani airlines Boeing-720 aircraft.

For instance, Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq, evading questions regarding satisfying the demands on freeing 90 political prisoners by the persons who have seized the aircraft, made an unjustified accusation against the Afghan authorities, alleging that they show "unwillingness to cooperate with Pakistan's representatives concerning freeing the hostages and the aircraft."

The Pakistan Government, says BAKHTAR, has published in an unfriendly manner and distorting the facts, reports alleging that the DRA Government has refused to receive a special Pakistani aircraft to take home the released women and children from the hijacked Boeing-720. Quoting the competent organs, the agency reports that on 4 March, one of the aircraft of the Pakistani airlines, not having received permission, intruded Afghan airspace. The DRA Government, in accordance with the international law, demanded that this aircraft return to Pakistan.

The next day the Government of Pakistan asked for permission to send to Kabul a special plane to bring the freed Pakistani citizens home. This request received a positive response. As has been reported earlier, 28 people were transported from Kabul to Pakistan yesterday. This step by the DRA Government, BAKHTAR stresses, met with a positive response and profound gratitude on the part of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul, and the high-ranking Pakistani delegation which is in the Afghan capital in order to resolve the problem that has arisen.

More than 100 passengers still remain in the hijacked aircraft at Kabul airport.

SRI LANKA CP LEADER ON CPSU PEACE POLICY

LD031012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0754 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Colombo, 3 Mar (TASS)--"Supporting peace--there is no more important task for the whole world." These words of Leonid Brezhnev in the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the party clearly described the peace policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, said S.A. Wickremasinghe, president of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, in conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The communists of Sri Lanka, he continued, are particularly worried by the build-up of tension in the Persian Gulf, in immediate proximity to the caost of the country, and in the Indian Ocean, which American imperialism has declared a "sphere of their vital interests." For this reason, the proposal of Leonid Brezhnev to take away the military threat, having concluded an international agreement instead of drafting more and more new naval and air armadas in the region, is vitally important, said S.A. Wickremasinghe.

USTINOV RECEIVES GDR MILITARY DELEGATION

LD051448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (ADN)--Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet defense minister, marshal of the Soviet Union, received a delegation of the National People's Army (NVA) led by GDR Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler in Moscow on Thursday.

The leader of the NVA delegation reported that the significant initiatives in the struggle for peace and disarmament decided on at the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the determination to defend the achievements of socialism and communism, were meeting with great approval from the members of the NVA and giving them a new impulse towards the fulfillment of their military mission.

Marshal Ustinov expressed his conviction that the members of the Soviet Army and the NVA, together with the soldiers of the other fraternal countries, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, would continue always to protect the great work of socialism and communism in a militarily dependable manner.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

Comparison of the item "Jaruzelski Thanks Brezhnev, Tikhonov for Message" published on page F 1 of the Eastern Europe section of the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the text of the message of Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, published in PRAVDA in Russian on 28 February on page 7 reveals the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: "To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

"Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

"Esteemed Comrades!

"I cordially thank you for the congratulations and wishes sent to me in connection with my appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic."

In paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: "...and of our mutually advantageous cooperation with..."

PRAVDA changes paragraph three, penultimate line, to read: "...People's Republic will consistently rely on the principles of..."

PRAVDA ends with the signature: "Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic."

THATCHER HIT FOR SPEECH ON RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

LD051555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] London, 3 Mar (TASS)--Opposition representatives in the House of Commons were sharply critical of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher's speech on the results of her visit to the United States and her talks with President R. Reagan. The indignation of the Labor Party and Liberal Party Parliament members was caused primarily by the provocative militarist statements made by the British head of government during her stay in the United States. M. Thatcher campaigned for a further buildup of NATO military potential, actively supported the idea fostered by Washington of setting up rapid deployment forces which would perform gendarme functions in the Persian Gulf zone and indicated that Britain is ready "to make its contribution" to creating these forces.

The British prime minister, Labor Party leader M. Foot stressed, "would have done far more good for detente" had she not resorted to bellicose demagogic discourses on issues which do not bear demagoguery. As for the idea of setting up rapid deployment forces which could be used in the Persian Gulf zone, and M. Thatcher's expressed readiness to participate in creating them, the Labor leader indicated that those people who harbor such plans seem to have learned nothing from the Vietnam war. M. Thatcher's bellicose statements, Labor Party member N. Atkinson noted, "shame the British people." Her utterances, he pointed out, do not reflect the viewpoint of the overwhelming number of Britons on these questions.

Commenting on M. Thatcher's House of Commons speech, London's DAILY MIRROR writes in its editorial today: "Offering protection to people who do not need it is in the U.S. gangster tradition, but presidents and prime ministers should avoid this." The plans harbored by London and Washington to set up the rapid deployment forces, the newspaper indicates, "intensify the Arab peoples' anxiety" and "create tension in regions where there is none." "The Arabs do not want to be rescued. Especially when there is no evidence of aggressive intentions from the Soviet Union."

BREZHNEV GREETS FINNISH PRESIDENT ON ASSUMING POST

LD050953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev message to Finnish President Kekkonen]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland.

Esteemed Mr President, please accept my cordial congratulations in connection with the 25th anniversary of your assuming the post of president of the Finnish Republic. A quarter of a century of your multifaceted work at the head of the Finnish state has been characterized by steady progress in Soviet-Finnish relations, which have developed on the firm basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, independent of fluctuations in the international situation.

Finland's peaceful foreign policy--the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line--has gained broad international recognition. The Soviet Union values highly your personal contribution to preparation for and the successful holding of the CSCE, and the consolidation of European and international detente.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, confirmation was given again of the Soviet Union's consistent course for developing friendship and good neighborliness with Finland which we consider will serve the interests of our peoples, and the strengthening of peace and international cooperation.

I wish you, Esteemed Mr President, good health and further successes in your responsible state work as well as good fortune and prosperity for the friendly Finnish people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DEPLOYING SINAI ARMED FORCE

LD051312 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Mar, TASS--It has become known here that the Washington administration has reached agreement with Israel and Egypt on the setting up of a commission to prepare the deployment of the so-called "multinational armed forces" in the Sinai Peninsula after a part of that occupied territory is returned by Israel to Egypt.

It is envisaged that this force will consist mostly of contingents of American ground troops and air force. To camouflage the military presence of the United States in this region it is intended to include in the force some contingents from Western and neutral countries. It is intended to place the military installations that are to be abandoned by Israeli troops in the Sinai at the disposal of this "multinational armed force".

It is believed in circles close to Egypt that As-Sadat is making a new big concession to the Americans in the direction of the expansion of their military presence in the Middle East, in this particular case in the Suez Canal Zone. So the territories that were occupied by Israel in this zone will fall under direct American influence.

BREZHNEV, BANI-SADR EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON HOLIDAY

LD212006 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the telegram, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf, Leonid Brezhnev conveyed congratulations and good wishes to the president and the Iranian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the Revolution Day.

In a reply telegram the president of Iran expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed the best wishes personally to Leonid Brezhnev and the wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

PDRY ARAB DELEGATES PROTEST U.S. TERRORISM STANCE

LD021419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 12

[TASS report: "Rebuffing the Slanderers"]

[Text] Aden, 26 Feb--Representatives of Arab national liberation movements, fronts and progressive political parties accredited to Democratic Yemen have rated highly the Soviet Union's policy aimed at supporting the just struggle of national liberation movements and all peoples and peace-loving forces for freedom, independence and social progress.

A joint statement adopted by them protests strongly against the new U.S. administration's policy. The slanderous campaign of accusations of international terrorism against the Soviet Union and national liberation forces unleashed by the U.S. leaders, the statement points out, is a premeditated political provocation. By conducting this campaign Washington is resorting to deliberate distortion of the concept of "international terrorism" and confusing it with the concept of the peoples' just struggle for their national liberation.

Clearly, the document says, American imperialism is using this campaign to camouflage its support for international terrorist activity and to justify the assistance it is giving reactionary fascist regimes.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FROM MOZAMBIQUE

LD042140 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 4 Mar, TASS--The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has taken the decision to expel four American diplomats from the country. As is noted in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Mozambique, they were engaged in "espionage, conducted subversive activities, interfered into the country's internal affairs."

Security Ministry Communique

LD051434 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 5 Mar, TASS--The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique resolved to deport six American citizens, including two second secretaries of the U.S. Embassy Frederick Lundahl and Louis Olivier, and embassy officials Arthur Russel and Patricia Russel.

The foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambqieu, Joaquim Chissano, the AIM Mozambique News Agency points out, charged the U.S. Embassy officials in Maputo with "espionage, subversive activity and intervention in the internal affairs of Mozambique". He asked the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim immediately to put an end to the CIA machinations in the country.

A communique, issued here by the Ministry of Security, exposes the subversive activity of U.S. espionage agencies on Mozambique's territory.

The Ministry of Security, the communique says, has reliable information showing that the CIA began its espionage activity and recruiting of agents in Mozambique way back in colonial times.

After the proclamation of the independence of Mozambique and the victory over Portuguese colonialism, the CIA laid emphasis on frustrating the creative plans of the Mozambique people, who had taken to the road of building a socialist society and strengthening their independence. CIA agents, the communique says, collected political, military and economic information.

It has also been established that close contacts exist between the CIA and espionage services of the Republic of South Africa. The CIA uses the Republic of South Africa as a base for counter-revolution and gansterism, for the destabilization of independent African states.

The communique names other American spies, who operated in the People's Republic of Mozambique after the proclamation of independence. Most of them had diplomatic cover. The communique calls upon the people of Mozambique to heighten revolutionary vigilance against the subversive machinations of imperialist forces and their hangers-on.

RECENT U.S. AID INCREASE TO EL SALVADOR SCORED

PY060006 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

["El Salvador, Facts and Incidents" feature by Vadim Bukharov]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. The United States has launched a noisy propaganda campaign regarding El Salvador. In the meantime, under the cover of this propaganda the United States has increased its intervention in that country.

Here is a report of [name indistinct] news agency which states that the U.S. Government has decided to increase by $25 million its military aid to El Salvador. They have also increased the number of military advisers in that country to approximately 50. With this additional aid the United States has spent $40 million in less than 2 months; all of it was sent to help Salvadoran Government troops. This surge of U.S. interference in El Salvador is meeting growing opposition both abroad and inside the United States. A group made up of 44 U.S. congressmen have sent a note to U.S. President Reagan expressing their concern over the possibility that Washington's support to the Salvadoran junta could lead to another Vietnam.

Canada does not approve the U.S. decision to send arms to El Salvador, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs has stated in Parliament. Canada, Mark MacGuigan reaffirmed, is not in favor of military solutions for the Salvadoran issue.

The main claim of U.S. propaganda is that international conspirators and not the Salvadoran people, are fighting the Salvadoran regime. However, despite all their efforts the North Americans have not managed to make anyone believe their lies. This has been proved by the decisions of the Socialist International approved at the meeting which closed last Sunday in Panama. The Socialist International conference held in Panama City was attended by representatives from 12 Latin American countries and many European countries and was presided over by Secretary General (Vern Kalsen). The final declaration issued by the conference recognized the political organization of the Salvadoran rebels, the Revolutionary Democratic Front, as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people. The congress also recommended that a peaceful solution be sought for the Salvadoran conflict.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran reactionaries, encouraged and supported by the North Americans do not want a peaceful solution at all. They want to drown the popular struggle in blood. Just recently, Roberto d'Abuisson leader of the Salvadoran ultrarightists stated in a press conference that El Salvador needs a new government junta made up of military officers only. Roberto d'Abuisson stressed that the United States would not oppose this new government. which would put an end to guerrillas and communism once and for all. Roberto d'Abuisson is the founder of the Broad National Front, the extreme rightwing organization which had the support of ousted dictator Humberto Romero. Thus, the extreme right is now stepping into Salvador's political limelight.

CUBAN, SOVIET OFFICIALS VIEW COOPERATION PROGRAMS

FL271944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1927 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry, has met in Moscow with the Soviet ministers of power and electrification and nonferrous metallurgy. At the first of these meetings, the status of the fulfillment of the cooperation program in the energy and electrification field between the USSR and Cuba was examined, particularly the construction status of the nuclear power plant in Cienfuegos Province. Soviet-Cuban cooperation in nonferrous metallurgy also was examined, particularly in the nickel industry. The USSR is providing assistance to Cuba in the construction of a nickel plant in Punta Gorda [Holguin Province] and in the rehabilitation of the existing ones in Nicaro and Moa, as well as in the construction of a polymetals plant in Pinar Del Rio.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO USSR EXHIBITION IN MEXICO

LD051005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] To the visitors to the USSR national exhibition in Mexico.

I cordially greet the visitors to the USSR national exhibition in the capital of Mexico and I take this opportunity to convey sincere wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Mexican people, with whom Soviet people are bound by bonds of longstanding friendship.

I hope that the exhibition, which is being held under the title "For Peace, Cooperation and Progress," will enable broad strata of Mexican society to become better acquainted with the life of our country and the achievements of its people in the economic, social and cultural spheres during the 63 years of Soviet power. The USSR today is a highly developed socialist state, a country of genuine political, social and national equality.

The opening of this exhibition coincides with the conclusion of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, which one again confirmed the CPSU's unchanging foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace and international security and preserving and consolidating detente, against the arms race and for disarmament. Basing our great creative plans on the prospect of a peaceful future, we will spare no efforts to achieve these aims, which correspond to the vital interests of all mankind.

On this path the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all states and, of course, with Mexico, whose peace-loving policy and enthusiastic activity in favor of disarmament and the development of equitable international cooperation has earned it broad recognition and respect. Soviet people unfailingly stand on the side of the peoples of Latin America and of other continents who are fighting to strengthen their sovereignty, for genuine economic independence and for the right to control their own natural resources themselves.

The mounting of the Soviet national exhibition in Mexico is graphic evidence that Soviet-Mexican relations are becoming increasingly varied and rich--which was promoted by the meetings and talks which took place in Moscow in May 1978 between us and President Jose Lopez Portillo.

I believe that the USSR national exhibition will be a fresh stimulus to the further development of cooperation between our countries for the good of the Soviet and Mexican peoples and in the interests of peace throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

Communique on Kania Talks

LD060810 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar, TASS--The decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU are of tremendous significance for the development of the Soviet state, for the international communist and working class movement, for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, for further consistent actions in the name of detente and ensuring peace, says the communique on the meeting here of the Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, stresses the communique, has expressed full support for the line and programme of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the policy and socio-economic strategy of the Soviet state, the development of communist construction in the USSR, attaches great significance to the fresh important initiatives creating a comprehensive long term programme, which were put forward at the congress.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee attaches great significance to propaganda of the decisions and documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU among the Polish communists and in the whole Polish society for the creative use of the rich experience of the Soviet communists.

The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee familiarised itself with the course of the friendly meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic and stressed that its results are of great significance for the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all fields, are a confirmation of the fraternal relations between the two parties and countries. The meeting pointed out the significance of the development of cooperation and exchange of experience between the Polish United Workers Party and the CPSU.

The Politbureau has approved of the results of the Polish-Soviet talks and expressed gratitude to the USSR for the fraternal aid and assistance. Of great value is the conviction of the fraternal Communist Party that the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish people have an opportunity and strength to eliminate the danger hanging over the gains of the Polish people and resolve difficult problems in the spirit of socialism, in conformity with the interests of Poland and the entire socialist community, the communique points out.

Husak Riga Address

AU051413 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally held on 2 March in the V.I. Lenin Vef works in Riga, Latvian SSR]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Voss, esteemed women and men comrades, dear friends, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the ardent, comradely reception accorded to our delegation on the hospitable soil of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. We are sincerely glad that during our stay in the USSR we were able to pay a visit to the Baltic region, and to familiarize ourselves with the life and successes of the working people of your soviet republic and your capital of Riga, the restored ancient architecture of which reminds us so greatly of our Prague.

Permit me to convey to you, working people of the V.I. Lenin works, and through you to all communists and people of Latvia, the cordial greetings of Czechoslovak communists and of all people of our socialist fatherland.

We are filled with joy at being able to attend the negotiations of the 26th CPSU Congress, on which the eyes and attention of all progressive mankind are focused these days.

We were deeply impressed by the report on the CPSU Central Committee's activity, delivered from the rostrum of the 26th congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium. This significant document represents the proud balance of the successful fulfillment of the line set by the 25th CPSU Congress. It formulates the bold perspectives of the Soviet Union's political, economic, social and cultural advance, and provides answers to the pressing matters of the current developments in the world.

As your close friends, we sincerely congratulate you on the successes achieved by the Soviet people in all spheres of the country's development in building a society, the highest principles of which are the ideals of humanism, all-round care for the welfare of the Soviet man and efforts for safeguarding his peaceful creative work. These results represent a further step on the path of building the material-technical base of communism in the Soviet Union. They are of great significance for the socialist construction in other fraternal countries of the socialist community. From the congress rostrum, we expressed our high appreciation of and our respect and admiration for Soviet communists and all Soviet people, who are honorably fulfilling their historic mission and marching in the front ranks of the struggle for a new social system.

The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic's communists and working people are, by their devoted work and their enterprising and creative efforts, making a great contribution to the common building feat of the Soviet nations and nationalities, and of all Soviet people. Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party's Central Committee, spoke about this very tellingly at the 26th congress. Deservedly, your capital of Riga was awarded the Red Challenge Banner for the outstanding results achieved in the all-union socialist competition in raising the effectiveness and quality of work and in fulfilling the tasks of the state plan of the USSR's economic and social development in 1980 and in the Tenth 5-Year Plan. We whole heartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on this high recognition of the exemplary fulfillment of the creative working tasks of workers, foremen, innovators and executives. We esteem your determination, expressed in the conclusions of the 23d Latvian Communist Party Congress, to achieve new and significant successes in building the foundations of the communist society, in the firm fraternal union of all Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU.

Women and men comrades, the people of our fatherland are also firmly marching on the path of building the socialist society under the CPCZ's leadership. We learned firmness and adherence to principles, in the battle for overthrowing the bourgeoisie's power, both from the Soviet communists and from the ideas of V.I. Lenin and the Great October. At the side of the Soviet people, our peoples took part in the struggle for Czechoslovakia's liberation from Nazi bondage. The firm friendship with the Soviet Union has been verified by the more than 30-year-long path of socialist construction in our country.

The relations of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are firmer today than at any time in the past. They form the immutable foundation of the CPCZ's and Czechoslovak people's independence, all-round upsurge and peaceful life. They grow out of the common Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the consistant implementation of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, out of the joint struggle for peace and progress in the world.

Mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation is developing at a fast pace, as is the goods exchange. In the branches that are of key significance for ensuring the dynamic advance of our national economy, production cooperation and specialization is deepening on stable and long-term foundations.

A lasting symbol of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation is the Prague metro, the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, the Druzhba crude oil pipeline, the Soyuz gas pipeline and other jointly realized projects. Thanks to the USSR's extension assistance Czechoslovakia has taken its place among the several developed states capable of producing exacting equipment for the nuclear power industry. Deliveries of raw materials, fuels and power are of irreplaceable significance for our production sector. We highly value the fact that a CSSR citizen took part in space exploration along with the Soviet cosmonauts.

The friendly contacts between regions and districts are broadly developing, as are the direct contacts between working collectives of plants and scientific institutions. These significantly contribute toward mastering new experience, production methods, and modern methods and forms of work. A good example of such cooperation in solving exacting production tasks are the relations that have been successfully developing these several years between your production association and the Tesla economic production unit in Czechoslovakia. Justifiably, both plants and their working collectives have been awarded high Czechoslovak and Latvian decorations for the results achieved in developing this cooperation, which is a significant contribution to consolidating Czechoslovak-Latvian friendship.

Women and men comrades, the Czechoslovak communists and all our people are also preparing these days for the 16th party congress. At the congress we will be proudly balancing the results achieved in fulfilling the general line of building the advanced socialist society. However, we simultaneously realize that in the past period, we did not succeed in everything as we would have wished. In the coming period, great efforts will have to be made, and the communists and all working people mobilized for coping with the new exacting tasks. But we have every prerequisite to fulfill them successfully and to ensure the further advance of our country and the happy life of the Czechoslovak people. We have an ideologically and organizationally firm and united party, the policy of which corresponds to the working people's vital interests and enjoys their active support. We also draw strength from the rich revolutionary traditions of our party, whose 60th anniversary we will be recalling this year. We can rely on the firm friendship and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and draw on the great experience of Soviet communists. The constantly deepening socialist economic integration and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community within the CEMA framework are also of invaluable assistance to us.

Dear Soviet friends, the Czechoslovak people hold in high esteem the fact that they were able to devote themselves to creative construction efforts under peaceful conditions these three decades and more. Our peoples have come to know, by their own experience, the sufferings of war and the value of life in peace. With deep respect, we will keep in our minds and hearts the bright memory of courageous Soviet heroes who had laid down their lives in the fight against fascism and for our liberation.

We fully support the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and the Soviet communists' determined and resolute struggle against war, and for peace and the peoples' freedom. We will continue taking part in this battle at your side, in firm unity with the other fraternal states of the socialist community, and we will continue contributing toward pushing through the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. We will permit no one to disrupt the cohesion and weaken the fraternal ties of the countries of the socialist community, which is the shield against which all attempts of the class enemies, and all their endeavors to threaten our peoples' free socialist and peaceful life, are shattered.

We welcome and fully support the new, significant peace initiative proposals delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th congress, proposals which once again convincingly show the path along which one can reach mankind's liberation from the horrors of war, reach disarmament and peaceful cooperation. Their realization corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people, as well as of the peoples throughout the world.

Esteemed women and men comrades, dear friends, I sincerely thank you once again for the fraternal expressions of friendship toward the CSSR, our Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people.

I wish you, all communists and working people of the Lativan Soviet Socialist Republic and the entire great land of the soviets new successes in fulfilling the tasks which will be set by the 26th CPSU Congress on the path of building communism.

Long live the CPSU!

Long live and strengthen the unbreakable friendship between the CPCZ and CPSU, between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people!

Long live communism and peace!

Le Duan, Kaysone Phomvihan Meet

BK051324 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] According to the Moscow-based VNA correspondent, on 3 March Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and head of the LPRP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, paid a courtesy call on our party delegation.

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, received and had a cordial talk with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and other members of the LPRP delegation.

The meeting proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere pervaded with the friendship and militant solidarity of the comrades and brothers who are linked by special relations.

VCP Delegation in Baku

OW051533 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA March 5--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by General Secretary Le Duan yesterday visited the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, accompanied by S.A. Crudzhev, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

The delegation was welcomed at the Baku airport by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan; G. Seidov, alternate member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, chairman of the A.S.S.R. Council of Ministers; K. Khalilov, member of the Control Committee of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and Presidium president of the A.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The delegation laid a wreath at the monument for people massacred by the British colonialists in 1918, and visited the history museum.

More on VCP Delegation

OW051754 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] After attending the 26th CPSU Congress, the VCP delegation, led by Comrade Le Duan, arrived in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, on 4 March for a visit.

The distinguished Vietnamese guests were warmly welcomed by comrade leaders of this soviet republic and representatives of Baku's laboring people and mass organizations, including representatives of the local chapter of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. Soviet leaders briefed the Vietnamese delegation on the Azerbaijan people's history, their revolutionary traditions and their participation in building communism.

The Vietnamese delegation laid a wreath by the eternal fire at the memorial honoring the 26 Baku political commissars who laid down their lives in the 1918 struggle for establishing the Soviet administration in that Soviet republic. The Vietnamese delegation met with Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who talked about the achievements registered by the Azerbaijan laboring people under the Soviet administration and their determination to carry out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Aliyev expressed his confidence that the friendship, fraternity, and cooperation between the CPSU and VCP and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will further consolidate and develop.

Comrade Le Duan said: The glorious historical period that the Soviet people have traversed and their socialist construction experiences are an invaluable lesson for the Vietnamese people and for all other peoples building a new life. The 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Brezhnev's report at the congress give new hope for consolidation of world peace. All of us have carefully studied this document.

Comrade Le Duan expressed his sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their unswerving solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle for freedom and national independence and for their great support for and assistance to the current development of Vietnam's national economy.

Syria's Al-Ahmar Meets Ponomarev

JN060727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, yesterday met with Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The talks dealt with the means to develop relations between the two parties.

Comrade al-Ahmar, who is currently visiting Moscow, headed a party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Gromyko Meets Congo's Nze

LD051513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] On 3 March A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting with P. Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, who heads the Congolese Labor Party delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Questions of Soviet-Congolese bilateral relations, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest, were discussed during the talks, which were held in a business-like and comradely atmosphere.

Costa Rica's Mora Comments

PY052232 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Undated interview granted to radio Moscow journalist by Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party in Moscow]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Manuel Mora, now that the 26th congress, which you have attended as the leader of the Costa Rican communist party, the Popular Vanguard Party, has ended. Could you please give us a summary of what has happened during this congress?

[Answer] Naturally, I have not had enough time to delve in depth into the documents released by the 26th CPSU Congress, However, I am experienced enough to be able to assess and realize the value of the essence of these documents.

If I may say so, I have arrived at this congress imbued with serious doubts resulting from my awareness that the international situation is not only very serious but also very complex and greatly distorted by a variety of what I dare call monstrous interests.

I can now return to my fatherland full of optimism and doubly grateful to the CPSU and the Soviet people. I am certain that the congress not only yielded well-prepared and well-drafted documents, it also yielded wise and profoundly humane set of guidelines, a plan for struggle. But the congress also yielded something which is necessary and essential for the mobilization of the democratic masses of the world. The beloved and admired figure of Comrade Brezhnev, as the undisputed leader of the Soviet people and the world-wide symbol of the Soviet people's struggle for peace for all men regardless of race, religion or nationality, has been reaffirmed.

Comrade Brezhnev's reelection as leader of the Soviet party will be received with satisfaction by all the democratic forces of the world.

[Question] Thank you Comrade Manuel Mora for this interview which you have granted to radio Moscow.

PRAVDA on Visitors' Activities

LD041741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 8

[TASS report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] Greetings, comrades! These words can now be heard in cities and villages in the Soviet land in all the world's languages. And the worker, kolkhoz member and scientist cement friendship with envoys from countries far and near with a cordial handshake. The meetings with delegations from communist, workers' and national democratic parties which are here for the 26th CPSU Congress are becoming demonstrations of solidarity among like-minded people, brothers in the revolutionary cause and friends.

The rally held at the Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgical plant in Sverdlovskaya Oblast on 1 March was a demonstration of indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and fraternal cooperation. The BCP delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, was cordially welcomed by V.T. Kolotygin, secretary of the party committee, rolling press operator M.K. Finogenov, machine operator S. Slekhova and B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the obkom.

T. Zhivkov conveyed to the participants in the rally and through them to all Soviet people fraternal greetings and good wishes from the people of Bulgaria. He stressed that Bulgarian communists and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world attach extremely great significance to the congress and to the experience of Lenin's party.

We admire the depth of the scientific analysis of the Soviet Union's domestic problems and the international situation concentrated in L.I. Brezhnev's report, T. Zhivkov said, and the scale of the tasks put forward by the CPSU for the future. A tremendous impression is produced by all the congress' work and by the creative, businesslike atmosphere which prevails at the congress.

The delegation laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument in 1905 Square. The guests toured the city and visited the Palace of Youth.

The all-union art exhibition "We Are Building Communism" was a result of the creative 5-year plan of masters of Soviet visual art. The members of the Vietnam Communist Party delegation inspected the exhibits--devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress--with interest.

Leningraders cordially received the SED delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

A talk took place in the Smolnyy with G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. It was stressed that the congress demonstrates the party's boundless loyalty to the great Lenin's cause and its cohesion around the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of our time and tried and tested fighter for peace and communism. During the talk confidence was expressed that the Soviet communists' forum will serve to further strengthen fraternal ties between the CPSU and the SED and within the entire socialist community.

A rally was held at the Order of Lenin Red-Banner M.I. Kalinin Artillery Academy. The guests were welcomed by senior teacher Col V.A. Baronin, student Maj V.A. Shadrin and Lt Gen of Artillery G.N. Grinev, deputy chief of the Academy.

A rally in Odessa with the participation of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation headed by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers, was a clear demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the Soviet and Cuban peoples. The guests were cordially welcomed by N.K. Kirichenko, first secretary of the obkom, S.S. Komyagin, dockers' team leader at Ilichevsk maritime port; and Ye. V. Trofimova, student at the polytechnical institute.

The guests laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument and a wreath at the monument to the fighters for the Soviets' power. They familiarized themselves with the historic sights and new construction areas of the hero-city.

The residents of the village of Romaneshty near the Moldavian capital warmly greeted the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

Speaking at a rally, the head of the delegation, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and Lao prime minister, said: The Lao people take pride in the fraternal Soviet people's remarkable successes, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of so vividly in his report. The congress has defined impressive prospects for communist building. The implementation of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" will further strengthen the Soviet Union--the reliable bulwark of peace and the prop of all forces struggling for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We treasure the bonds of friendship and solidarity which link the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, K. Phomvihan stated. We value highly the tremendous, effective assistance and support given us by the CPSU and all the Soviet people, he said, and we will do everything possible to further strengthen friendship and extend cooperation between our peoples for the sake of peace and socialism.

In Kishinev, the delegation attended the opening of the Mertsishor festival of arts of the USSR peoples, devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Mongolian people and their party have learned and are learning from the pioneers of the new society--Soviet people and Lenin's great party.

These words were spoken at a Soviet-Mongolian friendship rally in the Bashkirian capital by Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, head of the MPRP delegation.

The Soviet communists' forum has once again confirmed convincingly that the guarantee of the Soviet people's great achievements is the CPSU's wise, far-sighted policy and Soviet people's selfless, heroic labor, Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, stressed in a speech to the participants in a rally in the engine builders' palace of culture.

The speaker noted that the high-quality output of the USSR's industrial enterprises, including that produced in the Ufa engine building production association, enjoys great popularity in Mongolia. He expressed the Mongolian people's profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and all the Soviet people for their internationalist assistance in socialist building.

The guests were cordially welcomed by R.S. Khalikov, secretary of the association's party committee; Hero of Socialist Labor F.A. Nukhov, assemblyman fitter; press operator I.Kh. Aglexdinov; and geologist G.N. Fokin, holder of the Mongolian Order of the Pole Star.

A talk was held in the Bashkirskiy obkom.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin museum house and the museum of international friendship.

They laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument.

The V.I. Lenin memorial museum house in the Lenin hills, where the founder of the CPSU and the world's first socialist state spent his last years, was visited by the PZPR delegation. The guests made an entry in the museum house honored visitor's book.

The RCP delegation visited the Olympic village, where thousands of Muscovites now live. The guests visited the Tretyakov Gallery.

A meeting took place in the Latvian CP Central Committee with the CPCZ delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. During the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, spoke of the republic's economic and social development and the prospects for further developing the republic's national economy.

G. Husak gave a high assessment of the historic forum of the Soviet Union's communists and the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. He spoke with great warmth of the multifaceted, fruitful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, which is constantly developing and becoming enriched.

A meeting took place in the Armenian CP Central Committee with the LCY delegation. The head of the delegation, D. Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that at the congress Soviet communists are discussing the most important questions, first and foremost the Soviet state's tireless struggle to improve the international situation. Armenia, he said, like the USSR's other republics, is achieving more and more new successes in socialist building, implementing Lenin's precepts.

The Yugoslav comrades visited Yerevan's historic monuments and the city's new construction areas.

DEPARTURE OF DPRK, ROMANIAN DELEGATIONS REPORTED

LD052025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The delegation of the Korean Workers Party, headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Central Committee Political Committee Presidium and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, have left Moscow for home. They had been taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegations were seen off by Grishin and Ustinov, who are members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by other officials.

CPUSA GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CPSU CONGRESS REPORTED

LD251824 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb TASS--Follows the greetings to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev from the Communist Party of the USA:

"Dear comrades!

"We count it a high honor and proud privilege to extend warmest fraternal greetings to the great Twenty Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our party is not alone in our country in its profound appreciation of the powerful contribution which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union continuously makes toward the solution of outstanding world problems. Indeed, our esteem for the leadership and the pride we take in the achievements of the Soviet Union has its own reflection among the masses of our countrymen.

"In the course of leading the advance of the great family of the Soviet people toward the historic goal of society--communism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union tirelessly endeavors to rally the working class and peoples of all nations to concert their efforts in the cause of peace, of ending the arms race and of banishing the specter of war from the earth. Scores of millions of our countrymen share a sense of the vastness of the constructive efforts which the Soviet Union and the CPSU makes in the cause of world peace and of the selfless aid it renders in support of the national emancipation and freedom for social development and economic betterment of peoples-in-battle for the integrity of their national sovereignty and dignity.

"The remarkable advances registered by the Soviet people since the last (the 25th) congress, together with the confident projections which the twenty sixth congress will make greatly will add to the existent high material base and rich spiritual quality of life of the people. The evident prosperous development of Soviet society stand forth in sharp contrast to the sunken jawed economic situation and gloomy prospects which the system holds out to the working people of the United States today.

"Characterizing the economic situation in the United States as the 'worst mess since the great depression', President Reagan observed that the country was 'threatened by an economic calamity of tremendous proportions.' His doomsday pronouncements about the state of the economy was prelude to the imposition of sweeping cutbacks in all the social entitlements won by the masses through years of hard struggles. He has set in place a number of measures designed to place the burdens of the deepening crisis on the backs of the workers, the oppressed nationalities, the youth and the broad anti-monopoly middle strata of the tax-burdened popular masses."

"The reactionary course underway to wipe out long-established social gains which benefit the masses at home are paired with belicose threats of military forays abroad with massive new outlays of over half-a-million dollars a minute being currently spent on arms and military installations and disposition of the armed forces.

"Washington, now more than ever, has become the dateline for alarming threats of military adventures and war threats.

"By contrast, the forum of the 26th congress heralds the fact that it is precisely Moscow--the capital of the pioneer land of socialism--which is looked to by the majority of humanity as the peace capital of the world, as well as the local center of hope of nations seeking solution to the problems of development and escape from poverty, backwardness, racist humiliation and imperialist domination.

"The fruits of the peace and friendship policy pursued by the Soviet Union in world affairs are seen in the constantly rising well being of the peoples who live in socialism and work toward a communist future."

"Despite all sleight-of-hand and anti-peoples actions, the United States ruling class will not succeed in overcoming the contradiction between the worsening condition of the masses and the demagogic claims upon the future for some deferred solution of its deepening crisis. Already, the spirit of fight-back rises among the masses of the people. And once again broad sections of the peace majority are demanding an end to the arms race in the name of the preservation of the human race; for a return to policies of pursuit of detente, SALT agreements, negotiations for friendship and trade rather than escalation of confrontation and tensions. The mounting struggles of the U.S. people will link-up with the world-wide struggle for peace and progress. We wish the CPSU and the Soviet Union great new success. May friendship between our peoples flourish and solidarity between our parties further strengthen the links in the unbreakable chain of proletarian solidarity."

SHCHERBITSKIY SIGNS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

AU261003 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Messages of greetings and labor reports addressed to the supreme forum of the country's communists are continuing to arrive from all parts of our country. Those emotional documents strikingly attest to the nationwide love for the Communist Party, are a collective report on implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and on the results of the precongress socialist shock competitions and a manifestation of the willingness to multiply the achievements.

The congress of the Leninist party will be an outstanding, truly striking event of the eighties. It will assume a worthy place in the struggle waged by our party and the people for the triumph of the brilliant ideals of Marxism-Leninism, the message of greetings signed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Aleskey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyachko, emphasizes. Truly historic credit for elaborating and implementing in practice the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, for creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory and for creating in the party and the country an atmosphere of business and confidence in the future go to the wise politician of our epoch, outstanding theoretician, talented organizer and indefatigable continuer of the great Lenin's cause, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The message goes on to report that as a result of the selfless toil of the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, owing to friendship and brotherly cooperation among the USSR peoples and to the constant assistance on the part of the party and the government, the tasks set for the republic by the 25th CPSU congress were on the whole fulfilled. The Ukraine's working people have assumed high socialist pledges for 1981--the year of the 26th party congress--and are working hard to fulfill them. The January targets were successfully fulfilled and the value of goods marketed in excess of the plan totaled millions of rubles.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS BREZHNEV CONGRESS REPORT

LD051451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Event of Historic Importance"]

[Excerpts] The eyes of all Soviet people and the attention of all progressive mankind are currently riveted on Moscow and the Kremlin palace of congresses, where the 26th CPSU congress--an event of historic significance--is taking place.

In our country and abroad enormous interest was aroused by the "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Domestic and Foreign Policy Spheres," delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism contains an all-embracing analysis of the international situation, the world revolutionary process and the country's internal life, sums up the results of the party's colossal political and organizational work and our people's selfless labor to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, reveals the majestic horizons of communist building and puts forward constructive proposals aimed at preserving and consolidating world peace and the peoples' security. Imbued with concern for our socialist motherland's further flourishing, for strengthening its economic and defense might and for improving the life of Soviet people, and with historical optimism and faith in the strength of the party and the people, the report is evoking in communists, all Soviet people and army and navy servicemen a new upsurge of strength and energy and an ardent desire to labor selflessly in the name of the socialist motherland and the triumph of communism.

The report profoundly and comprehensively lays bare the CPSU's international policy. The foreign policy course of the party and the Soviet state is a course of ensuring favorable international conditions for building communism in the USSR, defending the Soviet Union's state interests, strengthening world socialism's positions, supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, preventing aggressive wars and consistently implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The new proposals and measure contained in the report for improving the international situation and preventing war are an organic continuation and development of the peace program proclaimed at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

When studying Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet servicemen read particularly carefully those lines concerning the Soviet Armed Forces and their combat potential. The confidence expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the motherland's glorious defenders will continue to reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful and creative labor and the high assessment of their military labor and moral qualities have evoked in Soviet servicemen a feeling of deep gratitude and an ardent desire to serve the motherland still better and to apply still greater energies to fulfilling the crucial tasks facing them.

"... We solemnly assure the congress delegates that the army and navy will continue to wholeheartedly serve our people and our beloved party"--these words from the greetings message read out at the congress by a Soviet Armed Forces delegation are in the heart of every Soviet serviceman.

All Soviet people and all army and navy servicemen ardently and unanimously approve and support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. Our party has no interests other than the people's interests. Everything for the benefit of man and in man's name is the main element of its policy. That is why the unity of the party and the people is so great and indestructible. It has been and remains the source of our society's mighty strength and a sure guarantee that the plans mapped out by our party and for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties will be implemented.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON BREZHNEV-KANIA MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "Activities, Comments of Delegates Reported" and subtitled "Warsaw on Brezhnev-Kania," published in the 5 March 1981 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page p 3, with a version broadcast by Moscow in Polish at 1700 GMT on 5 March reveals the following variation:

On page p 4 in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph the Moscow version replaces the word "reverse" with "control" making the sentence read: "The conviction was expressed that Polish communists have the means and the forces necessary to control [kierowania] the flow of events..."

BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT KREMLIN AWARDS CEREMONY

LD051934 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1534 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 March (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards in the Kremlin today to senior party and state figures.

On presenting the awards Leonid Brezhnev said:

"During the congress we were able to look far ahead to the coming years. The tasks that have been posed are large-scale and not simple ones. But we firmly believe that everything laid down by our 26th congress will be embodied in practice. The main foundation for our certainty lies in people who know how to work and know well what to do and how it should be done.

"Today it falls to me to present awards to four comrades whose activities have earned the highest recognition of the homeland, the recognition of the Soviet people.

"Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov is awarded the second Hammer and Sickle Medal and Order of Lenin. All of us know him well and remember his work as a trade union leader. Vasiliy Vasilyevich has devoted many years to external political affairs and for several years now he has been a candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He has enormous experience behind him. However, experience is not the only thing that matters. Vasiliy Vasilyevich possesses a rare sense of purposefulness and love of work. It is characteristic for him to be benevolent toward people and to be able to get them to work in harmony. He bears no small credit for the fact that a healthy and businesslike atmosphere has taken firm root in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze is decorated with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. He has shown himself a mature leader of Georgian Communists. Implacability to shortcomings, a bold approach to the solution of emergent tasks, initiative, a feeling for the new, principled stance and honesty have won for him prestige in the republic and beyond its borders. Things in Georgia are going well and it is very good that the Communist Party of Georgia is getting ready for new accomplishments during the 11th 5-year period.

"Comrade Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov also now becomes a Hero of Socialist Labor. Tadzhikistan, where he performs his labors, is a mountainous republic. The very highest peaks in the country rise under the skies of Tadzhikistan. To judge from the scale of things being done and the plans for the future, the republic matches its highest mountains. Tadzhikistan's 5-year plan quotas were fulfilled excellently. For this, no small credit is due to the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan and its Central Committee and, of course, to Comrade Rasulov, who for two decades now has been first secretary of the republic's party organization.

"The merits of Midkhat Zakirovich Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirskaya Obkom, have been marked with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Bashkirskaya is a spacious and, I would add, highly developed area. It has a mighty chemical industry, power engineering, machine building, oil, large-scale animal husbandry and a significant grain-growing area. There is all of this and more in this autonomous republic. From 5-year plan to 5-year plan its contribution to the overall potential of the homeland grows. A considerable proportion of Comrade Shakirov's work has been put into this.

"The Order of Lenin, for great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with the 50th birthday, has been awarded to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

"Thirty-five years ago he started his working life as an assistant on a combine harvester. Then he was in Komsomol and party work. Over a period of 10 years he worked as first secretary of the kray party committee in Stavropolskiy Kray. He is an energetic, purposeful person knowledgeable in economics. However, the sector of party management entrusted to him by the Politburo demands great energy, initiative and effective decision-making. This sector concerns agriculture and the agroindustrial comprehensive system as a whole.

"From all my heart I congratulate you, comrades with the high awards. I wish you great successes in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, good health and happiness."

Those receiving awards expressed deep gratitude to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the lofty evaluation of their activity. In their speeches they assured all that they would give all their efforts, knowledge and experience to putting into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which affirmed the battle-like, inspiring program of labor and struggle of Lenin's party and of all the Soviet people in building communism, for the preservation of peace on earth.

Those who spoke heartily congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the successful completion of the work of the congress and his unanimous reelection as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They declared that in the review report by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress, the leading scientific thought and historic experience of the party, as well as a deep analysis--required by the time and the development by the country--of key problems and practical solutions to them, had been fused together.

Those who spoke noted that the Soviet people utterly and fully approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding politician and statesman of the present time.

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Anatoliy Blatov, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and other comrades who attended the presentation of the awards wished them fruitful activity for the good of the Soviet homeland.

'THOUSANDS' BUILDING POLISH-STYLE UNIONS

LD060813 Olso ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 4 Mar 81 p 18

[Tidningarnas Telegrambryaa report: "' Polish Unrest' in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Stockholm--Thousands of Russians are in the process of creating a trade union organization on the Polish model. Events in Poland have had an enormous effect in the Soviet Union, the exiled Aleksandr Ginsburg claimed in an interview with Tidningarnas Telegrambyraa on Monday [2 March]. Information about the new underground organization has come from 17 large Soviet cities, Ginsburg said. He mentioned Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk. It is not a question of a nationalistic, anti-Russian movement in republics such as Latvia, Georgia and the Ukraine.

Ginsburg did not want to give the name of the man behind the new organization. "But his pseudonym is well-known. He wrote the banned environmental debate book 'The Destruction of Nature' under the name Boris Komarov," Ginsburg said.

Ginsburg arrived in Sweden on Monday to take part in the campaign "Help Us To Smuggle Ideas to the East."

"I approve of conservatism in a democratic form. The United States is a good example of this. We Soviet dissidents are frightened by leftwing ideas," he said.

RURAL SCHOOLS, 'TIMELY' MEDICAL CARE VIEWED

LD050957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Speech delivered by L.I. Dyachkova, doctor at the Rakityanskiy Rayon hospital, Belgorodskaya Oblast, at the 26th CPSU Congress 28 February morning session]

[Excerpt] As a doctor treating children and as a mother I feel a sense of most sincere gratitude to the Central Committee, the Politburo and to you, dear Leonid Ilich for caring about the younger generation. I am sure that my feelings are shared by all mothers in our great and beautiful homeland. (applause)

We medical workers deem it our duty, our sacred obligation to the people to raise children from their earliest years as comprehensively developed and physically and spiritually healthy people. I want to particularly emphasize that we can only solve this noble task through the joint efforts of society, schools, families and medical workers.

In this connection, I want to discuss the following question. Rural school complexes in Belgorodskaya Oblast have accumulated interesting experience of the comprehensive approach to children's education. Essentially this is a new way of training and educating rural children. At these complexes the pupils not only acquire general educational knowledge but also do well in music, dancing and other forms of art and are really actively involved in labor and sport. School complexes in the countryside have proved their value and have obtained a high rating from the broad teaching community. However, in our view, scientists of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the USSR Gosplan and relevant ministries should put their heads together to consider the further development and improvement of these schools. This is demanded by tasks relating to molding cultured people and creating a healthy atmosphere in daily life, as was so strikingly indicated in the Central Committee accountability report.

The noble task of maintaining and strengthening people's health is very important economically, as is known, since it permits the country's manpower to be more fully utilized. The report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, mentions the significant improvement in the standard and quality of public medical services. Soviet people give wholehearted thanks for this to their beloved Communist Party and Soviet state. (applause) We medical workers ardently approve the projected measures to further improve supplies of up-to-date equipment, transport and highly effective medicines for public health institutions. These are absolutely essential and timely measures, comrades!

We have every right to be proud of the fact that our country is successfully implementing Lenin's behest: "Nothing but the best for children!" If you think about it, in our country no problem related to improving the health of little citizens goes unsolved. And we wouldn't have it otherwise. Those are the laws of socialist society, that is communist morality.

RASULOV SPEECH TO TADZHIK PARTY CONGRESS

WA060922 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 24 Jan 81 pp 2-5

[Speech by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan [CPTa] Central Committee: "Accountability Report of the CPTa Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades! The 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress begins its work at a remarkable time when, on the eve of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the entire country honorably stands the labor watch, preparing worthy gifts for the forthcoming national-level party forum--the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people, under the experienced leadership of their Leninist party, with legitimate pride, satisfaction, and unshakable conviction are entering a new stage of communist organizational development. These lofty feelings handsomely supply a chronicle of grandiose improvements during the past five-year plan and the even more majestic perspectives for the future, which precisely are outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990."

The scope of what has been achieved amazes the most vivid imagination. During the past 5 years, R635 billion were invested in the country's national economy. More than 1,200 large industrial enterprises went on line. The average annual grain yield for the first time exceeded 200 million tons. The five-year plan for cotton was fulfilled. A sum R329 billion more than during the past five-year plan was allocated from the national income for purposes linked to the well-being of the people. The population received a half billion square meters of living area.

The past years affirmed with new force the correctness of the party's course--its economic strategy, the Peace Program worked out at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Everyone sees with his own eyes the steadfastness and consistency with which the party policy is being implemented, the degree of far-sightedness and foresight being demonstrated in the gigantic, day-to-day, organizational work of its political staff--the Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the outstanding figure of our time, the impassioned and indefatigable fighter for peace and progress, for the good fortune of all humanity, an individual dear to all the Soviet people.

Every family, each Soviet man, senses the favorable results of the impressive victorious march of our mighty motherland in economic and social development.

Our republic also developed dynamically. Assimilation of R4.7 billion insured commissioning of more than 80 enterprises and shops, including the Nurek GES, four electrolysis wings and a calcined anode shop at the Tadzhik Aluminum Plant, large capacities at the Yavan Electrochemical Plant, 5.6 million square meters of housing, and many cultural and everyday installations. The national income rose more than 20 percent. Compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the volume of industrial production increased 29 percent and the average annual gross output in agriculture increased 19 percent as opposed to the planned 16 percent.

At the conclusion of the five-year plan, Tadzhikistan's cotton growers for the first time exceeded the record-setting million level in procurements of the most valuable raw material, having obtained an average of 32.8 quintals of the raw material from each hectare.

The expression of a high evaluation of our labor successes and of sincere greetings from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, which the republic repeatedly was awarded, will remain forever in peoples' hearts.

The 10th Five-Year Plan was marked also by other achievements difficult to express using numerical indicators. This includes consistent social development which strengthens the unity of our ranks, their dedication to Lenin's party cause, further consolidation

of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the spiritual and cultural growth of the people themselves.

We all were witnesses to and active participants in such a historical act as development and passage of the new USSR Constitution and the Constitutions of the union republics, which reflected our socialist motherland's greatest conquests.

The unforgetable national celebrations dedicated to the glorious 60th anniversary of Great October, the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday, and the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War developed into a brilliant demonstration of the insurmountable force and vitality of the Soviet system. The 22nd Olympic Games were an impressive event.

The Soviet state's peaceloving foreign policy has received the broadest recognition. The past years again demonstrated that socialism and peace are inseparable. Thanks to these same titanic efforts by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in the vanguard of the planet's peaceloving forces, humanity for 35 years now has succeeded in avoiding the horrors of a world war.

Our party and the Soviet state are doing everything to neutralize the intrigues of the enemies of peace. The Soviet Union's numerous active foreign policy actions and peaceful initiatives to eliminate the explosively dangerous situation in the Middle East and for the fastest possible peaceful solution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran give witness to this. The Soviet Union's friendly and disinterested aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan disrupted the adventurous plans of internal and external enemies of the April revolution. The situation in Afghanistan now is normalizing itself.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's recent official friendly visit to India elicited a great international response. The important proposals on key problems of international life he put forth in his speeches were greeted with approval by the peoples of all countries.

Fervently and unanimously approving CPSU foreign and domestic policy, Tadzhikistan's communists, working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, along with all Soviet people, on the eve of the forthcoming national congress over and over are demonstrating their monolithic solidarity around our party, its Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, its readiness as always to follow the Leninist path to the heights of communism.

This high patriotic enthusiasm literally can be seen everywhere. During accountability reports and the elections of party organs, during the national discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, party organizations, production collectives, communists, and every toiler in the city and countryside with profound interest analyzed the state of affairs locally, finding opportunities and unused reserves for solution of complex problems. They looked carefully at everything positive that has been accumulated and subjected errors and shortcomings to businesslike and principled criticism. This mood undoubtedly will permeate the spirit and working atmosphere of our congress.

Results of the Five-Year Plan and Problems of the Republic's Economic and Social Development

Comrades! During the accountability period, the efforts of party, Soviet, and economic organs and of all the republic's workers were concentrated on consistent and unswerving implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee decrees aimed at practical realization of the congress's instructions.

Our main concern in economic organizational development was: based upon intensification of public production and improvement in qualitative operating indicators to reach, and where possible exceed, the intended goals for growth in production volumes, to bring the most important installations in the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex on line and get the greatest return on state investments made there in the form of electric power, aluminum, and chemical and other products; to assimilate tens of thousands of hectares of new land and irrigate large areas of pasture lands; to solve other

important problems stipulated in the "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990."

It is possible today to report with satisfaction that the party-assigned tasks for the 10th Five-Year Plan in the main have been accomplished. Considerable positive shifts have occured in all sectors of the national economy, in the development of science, in the technical levels of production, in the republic's economic potential. Its national riches have grown noticeably.

Our cities, rayon centers, and rural population centers have been improved and new ones have sprung up. The prosperity of the people has improved noticeably, as has the peoples' educational and cultural level.

The 10th Five-Year Plan for Tadzhikistan's party organization and workers was a serious test of maturity, of the ability practically speaking to accomplish party tasks. Tens of thousands of progressives and a large number of collectives, shops, and brigades were models of selfless labor and high socialist consciousness.

Many celebrated workers fulfilled the tasks of two and more five-year plans. They are to be found in all sectors of the national economy, in every oblast, every city, each rayon.

I think that today, on behalf of the congress, we should express the most sincere gratitude and deep thanks to the shock workers of the 10th Five-Year Plan, to communists and non-party members, to men and women, to labor veterans and youth--to everyone who made a meaningful contribution to overall successes, who made the republic more beautiful and richer.

Based on annual results in the All-Union Socialist Competition, many production collectives, progressive enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions, rayons, cities, oblasts, and the republic overall during the five-year plan repeatedly won Travelling Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Such, in the most general outlines, were the results of our work between the Eighth and Ninth CPTa congresses.

Speaking of achievements during the past five-year plan, it goes without saying that we must not forget that things did not completely go as we would have wanted them to. We continually and in the party way strictly and on principle discuss shortcomings and errors at plenums and meetings, in the Central Committee, and in party committees at the local level.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, we are tasked to reach new heights and the fewer the blunders there are, the better the results will be. It is from just this point of view that we comprehensively must examine what has been done and the tasks to fulfill the party's directives.

Following the Course of Technical Progress: Industry, Transportation, Communications

Comrades! As L. I. Brezhnev said, in the 1970's a change began in the entire economy towards intensive development, an increase in efficiency and quality, and reliance on the final results of economic activities. During the 1980's we are obliged to continue and to complete this vital business, which is the linchpin of the party's economic policy.

Party organizations continually focused in on problems of obtaining high end results. Tadzhikistan's industry achieved early fulfillment of the planned tasks for product sales and labor productivity growth established for the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The volume of industrial production in 1980 exceeded R3.5 billion. R295 million worth of products in excess of the amount called for in annual plans was sold.

Electric power, nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, machine building, and metal working, which in proportion to the overall volume of industry is 24 percent, had primary growth.

Industry's fixed capital grew at higher rates than overall throughout the republic and increased 1.6-fold, which reflects its growing role in development of the national economy.

The power giant on the Vakhsh--the Nurek GES--exerted a special influence on the economy and the social situation. During 1980, 13.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced, or greater by a factor of 3 than in 1975. The objective program to create the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex was accomplished on this foundation. In 1980, it provided approximately one-half of the increase in the volume of industrial output.

In accordance with party instructions, great attention was placed also on further development of industry producing consumer goods. Output of these goods increased 1.4-fold during the five-year plan.

Great attention was paid to reconstruction and technical upgrading of enterprises. More than 220 shops and sections underwent integrated mechanization and automation, approximately 400 mechanized and automated lines and dozens of program-controlled machine tools were installed, the prerequisites were established for use of automatic manipulators, and 6,500 equipment units were modernized. Twenty-two computer centers are in operation in the republic.

Introduction of the achievements of science and technology and of progressive technology made it possible conventionally to free almost 23,000 workers and significantly to increase labor productivity, as a result of which there was a 36 percent increase in production volumes.

Another important trend was the struggle to improve product quality. A Commission on Quality attached to the CPTa Central Committee was formed in the republic and a republic-level Interdepartmental Coordinating Council was set up. Analogous commissions attached to oblast, city, and rayon party committees have been established.

Know-how enterprises in L'vovskaya Oblast acquired in development of an integrated product quality control system now has been introduced at 32 enterprises. I would like to direct your attention, comrades, to the fact that the proportion of products bearing the Quality Seal at these enterprises is greater by a factor of 2 than the average in the republic. Especially good indicators were achieved at the Tadzhik Aluminum Plant, the Kayrakkum Rug Association imeni V. I. Lenin, the Dushanbe Sewing Association imeni 50-letiya SSR, the Tadzhikgidroagregat Plant, and the Tadzhiktekstil'mash Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy.

In 5 years, production of more than 170 types of machinery, as well as of 1,500 items of new materials and goods in popular demand, has been assimilated. Output of articles bearing the state Quality Seal increased in cost expression by more than a factor of 8. Their proportion in overall production volume rose by a factor of 5 and reached 9.2 percent, and reached more than 20 percent in volume of certified production.

The republic's geological service insured the planned increase in gold, lead, zinc, and antimony reserves. The raw material base for a number of enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy and the construction materials industry has been reinforced. The industrial evaluation of the lead and silver deposits in the Bol'shoy Kanimansur has been confirmed.

During the five-year plan, the fixed capital of common-user motor vehicle transportation rose 38 percent. Now we have 620 bus routes with a total length of about 30,000 kilometers. Motor vehicle transportation enterprises annually move 70 million tons of freight and 346 million passengers. In the main, plans for these indicators are being fulfilled.

Five hundred kilometers of roads with improved surfaces have been built and reconstructed. The local road network was developed. Practically speaking, today all farms and population centers have a reliable link to the main roads.

Construction of the Termez--Kurgan-Tyube--Yavan railroad has been completed. Dushanbe-1 and Dushanbe-2 stations have been reconstructed and technically upgraded. The collective at the railroad's Dushanbe Division fulfilled the five-year plan for shipment volume and freight turnover.

The Tadzhik Civil Aviation Administration also fulfilled the five-year plan for the basic technical and economic indicators ahead of time.

Production volume of communications enterprises increased 32 percent compared to 1975. More than 38,000 telephone numbers in cities and 7,400 in rural locales were placed in operation. Orbita TV stations went on the air in Dushanbe and Khorog. Reception via photo-telegraph of a number of central newspapers and their printing in Dushanbe has been set up.

Comrades! Objectively evaluating what has been done, we must take into account that we have used far from all the reserves present in the great organization, initiative, and responsibility each has for his assigned task, in the intensification of production and improvement in product quality.

Industry annually overfulfilled state plans for product sales but, on the whole, did not reach the assigned rates of production volume growth. Of course, untimely commissioning of capacities at a number of large enterprises played a large role in this, but there were many shortcomings also in planning and organizing production and labor, as well as in material-technical supply.

Some supervisors evinced a lack of responsibility and disdain for planning discipline, did not maintain up-to-date information on production status, and poorly organized the work of economic and supply services. And, continual control and requisite expectations from careless managers by party and soviet authorities was lacking. Proof of this is that, in 1980, 29 associations and enterprises, or 10.3 percent of the total number, did not cope with product sales plans.

Rapid accumulation of fixed production capital of a high technical level has been occurring in industry in recent years. At the same time, production volumes are growing more slowly, i.e., in essence we did not achieve the requisite return on invested resources. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, new enterprises provided 41 percent of the production increase and it could have been higher if newly-commissioned capacities had been assimilated on time. This is one of the most serious problems for party organizations.

No less important as well is an increase in the equipment replacement factor. In a number of cases, it is low due to the lack of raw material resources, but, in the main, due to poor organization of labor or a shortage of workers (the Stroyinstrument Plant in the city of Tursunzade, the Yavan Mechanical Repair Plant, the Dushanbe Cotton Association, and others). This also is a large reserve for improving the use of fixed capital.

As usual, labor at many enterprises poorly is being mechanized, especially for freight handling and auxiliary operations. Primarily this is characteristic for enterprises in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the cotton industry, and several other sectors.

An integrated program for mechanization of manual labor in industry up to 1990 has been worked out in the republic. The Interdepartmental Council reviewed and approved it. It now is a case of its most rapid and complete realization.

The problem of introduction of new equipment and progressive technology into production touches most closely on what has been said. Annually plans are compiled and they include measures to modernize equipment and to use the newest models of equipment, progressive technological processes, and procedures. However, year after year these plans are not fulfilled due to lack of attention paid to this work by the collegia of the ministries and departments and by party organizations and committees.

The situation especially is bad in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry [Minstroymaterialov], Goskomizdat [State Committee on Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], the Ministry of Communications, and in all construction ministries.

We are losing a great deal due to lack of attention to improving the working and living conditions of the workers, insufficient use of moral and material incentives, low production discipline, great losses of time due to idle time and work absences, and high cadre turnover.

But, there are examples that we can emulate. Cadre turnover practically speaking has dropped to zero at the Ura-Tyube Knitted Outer Wear Factory, for example, as a result of the painstaking, steadfast work of the party organization, factory committee, and the administration to make comprehensive improvements in working and living conditions. It is a total of 11 percent at the Leninabad Silk Combine, which is a good indicator for that sector. And, there are many such enterprises.

On all these questions we should guide ourselves unswervedly by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decree "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy."

The quality of the manufactured product requires further improvement. There is absolutely no way that we can be satisfied, in spite of the significant growth and the proportion of products bearing the Quality Seal.

Rejects remain high. This especially is unacceptable when we are talking about consumer goods and foodstuffs. There are many rejects in footwear, sewn articles, and canned goods. Goods not in demand by consumers still are reaching store shelves.

Continuation of the purposeful struggle to improve product quality is a vital trend for this five-year plan. Certainly it would be proper to phrase it this way--an integrated quality control system for every enterprise during the next 2-3 years!

It is especially necessary to dwell upon the tasks in the area of transportation, roads, and communications. Transportation, especially motor vehicle, given the conditions of our mountainous republic, is one decisive factor in successes of the national economy. It must operate with a maximum load, without disruptions, and guarantee in full measure the ever-growing volumes of freight and passenger shipments.

And what do we have today? The use factor of the extant motor vehicle fleet is low. Dead heading and above-norm layovers of vehicles for freight handling operations are not being reduced, especially at the enterprises and organizations in Minstroymaterialov, Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry], Gossnab, and the Tadzhikplodoovoshch Main Administration. Container and packaged shipments barely are being developed and few trailers are used. Also, the technical condition of certain roads does not meet requirements.

Disruptions in railway transportation shipments often are permitted. Transportation and technological discipline is being violated and train traffic block speed is not being adhered to.

Low passenger service culture causes many complaints. There is a need to establish the strictest order here, just as in transportation discipline, violations of which will lead to a large number of accidents.

We can lodge many complaints about the work of communications enterprises. Workers have made numerous complaints and statements about the quality of services, the poor operation of automatic telephones, telephone and mail communications, and late delivery of newspapers and magazines.

Comrades! The party assigns special significance to rational expenditure of material-technical and fuel and power resources. More than 600 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and 500,000 gigacalories of heat energy were conserved in the republic during the

10th Five-Year Plan. However, conservation tasks were not always fulfilled in full measure by some ministries and departments.

Secondary resources and production by-products still are not being included fully in economic turnover. The republic Gosplan and local authorities must find out how much of this there is and where it all is going. Studies show that a large amount of wood, sewing, and leather by-products is thrown out or burned up. Little is done with the by-products from the textile and knit industry and from metal working. This is blatant mismanagement, since many simple goods either lacking or in short supply in the trade network can be made from them. When enterprises in the republic's light and local industry are in debt to the population, questions of the fullest use of all types of raw materials to increase production of products the people need acquire special significance.

Rates of development of the national economy, as is known, to a considerable degree are determined by the capabilities of the fuel and power complex. If in 5 years electric power production in the republic rose by a factor of 3, then oil extraction remains almost at the same level. The effectiveness of geological survey operations for oil and gas remains low. The task to increase oil reserves by the Administration of Geology only was accomplished by one-third. Practically speaking, the volumes of mining of the hard coal we need very much are not increasing, although the conditions to do so are present.

The 11th Five-Year Plan already initiated the accountability of our time. The main tasks were determined by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress. We need to increase industrial output 24-27 percent, including at least 4 percent this year. There is a great deal of work ahead and it will be intense. Therefore, we must not lose a single day and hour.

Party organizations must fully demonstrate their vanguard role and focus the energy and creative search of workers, the technical intelligentsia, and the supervisory element on unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1981 tasks on all indicators. They must impart a more purposeful and organized character to the economy's transition onto the rails of intensive development.

Convert Agriculture Into a Highly-Developed Sector of the Economy

The 10th Five-Year Plan became a qualitatively new stage in accomplishment of the party's agrarian policy. It is important to note that it was distinguished for the fundamental transformation of agriculture's material-technical base and by creation of reliable prerequisites for its transition to a contemporary industrial footing. These were years of intense quests for more efficient forms of sectorial control and intensification of the process of production specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been strengthened organizationally and economically. Ninety interfarm enterprises have been set up for fattening livestock, raising non-calving young cows, for raising sheep, poultry, and swine, for garden crops and viniculture, as well as for mechanization and electrification.

Economically weak kolkhozes, especially those in mountainous regions, have been converted into sovkhozes, which impacted positively on output and on improving the material position of rural workers.

The power-worker and capital-labor ratios rose almost one-third and the level of integrated mechanization increased. The repair base for the machine and tractor fleet was strengthened considerably. There were larger supplies of fertilizers, chemicals to protect vegetation, herbicides, and various additives and preparations for livestock breeding.

During the accountability period, R1.6 billion were invested in development of agriculture. More than 55,000 hectares of new irrigated land went into operation and considerable work was done on land reclamation and reconstruction of irrigation systems.

All this provided a noticeable addition to agricultural output. Average annual output on all categories of farms during the five-year plan increased: grain 45 percent, potatoes 32, vegetables 29, melons 66, fruits 21, grapes 41, cocoons 16, karakul lambs 11, livestock and poultry 20, milk 30, and eggs 56 percent.

The five-year plans for procurements of grain, vegetables, potatoes, geraniums, grapes, and cocoons were overfulfilled. In comparison to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the sale to the state of grain rose 21 percent, potatoes 64, vegetables 60, melons 41, fruits 27, grapes 64, cocoons 16, meat 25, milk 50 percent, and eggs by a factor of 1.7.

Our celebrated cotton growers achieved remarkable successes. The motherland during the past five-year plan received 231,000 tons of seed cotton above the plan, in total 4.531 million tons, of which 1.338 million tons were fine-fibered grades. Average annual cotton production exceeded 906,000 tons. Honor and glory to the toilers of the cotton fields! Having reached the million mark last year, now everything must be done to see that this becomes the norm for the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Along with this, the republic did not accomplish the tasks of the five-year plan in a number of indicators; in particular, the production of fine-fiber cotton was just 91 percent of the plan, grapes 97, meat (live weight) 98, and eggs 96 percent.

The main reason for this lies in the fact that, along with the leaders of farms and rayons, who with total responsibility continually are seeking how best to organize the work and who skillfully are using everything new and progressive, who steadfastly are implementing progressive know-how, and they form the majority, others are demonstrating blatant passiveness and sometimes simply an irresponsible approach to business. This is the cause of the variation in the indicators, in the final management results. This especially applies to Vakhshskiy, Pyandzhskiy, Leninskiy, Ganchinskiy, and Komsomolobadskiy rayons and Kulyabskaya Oblast as a whole.

Which vital practical tasks need to be accomplished in the various branches of agriculture?

In cotton production--increase the production of cotton by increasing the yield, by introducing scientifically-substantiated cotton-clover crop rotation, by improving seed growing and creating new, high-quality strains, and by improving cropping methods. Expansion of fine-fibered cotton plantings requires special attention.

It is important to complete integrated mechanization of cotton cultivation and to achieve a significant reduction in the periods of conducting the sowing campaign and the harvest.

Provision of equipment opens up the possibility of maximum mechanization of the harvest not only of medium-fibered, but also of the fine-fibered grades and thereby overcoming one choke point in cotton growing technology. Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast last year convincingly demonstrated the results of this.

Overall in the republic machines now pick one-third of the harvest. There are farms, like Sovkhoz imeni Turdyyev in Moskovskiy Rayon, for example, where they harvested the cotton last year in 16 days. And this means that the seed cotton was of a higher quality, costs were less, and the foundation for the next year's harvest was well laid. Such know-how deserves the widest possible dissemination. Overall in the republic one-third of the harvest now is picked by machines, but today this is already insufficient.

I would like to underscore that the republic expects an increased output from party committees and cotton growers from virgin-land rayons--Matchinskiy, Yavanskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Shaartuzskiy, Parkharskiy, Zafarobodskiy, Ashtskiy, and other rayons possessing the greatest reserves for increasing cotton production, and of other types of products as well. We must concern ourselves about creation of the requisite cultural and domestic conditions for the people who toil here.

There are complex and responsible tasks also ahead in other branches of agriculture, the production of which in the main goes for foodstuffs purposes. This imparts very great significance to them in light of the decisions of the October (1980) CPSU

Central Committee Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions about the foodstuffs program.

Targetted against this also are the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the country, in which it states: intensify the role and responsibility of republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons in formation of a national foodstuffs fund, as well as in satisfaction of the population's demand for food products.

The main thing was and will be grain. Our grain farming is not extensive, but it also must provide maximum return. Overall, the republic coped with the five-year plan tasks, but reserves also exist on the boghara and especially on irrigated land. An additional yield of only 1 quintal additionally will yield up to 20,000 tons of grain.

Such high yield crops as corn and rice require closer attention. Last year, 47.5 quintals of grain corn were taken per hectare, clearly a small amount. The yield in Gissarskiy Rayon was only 32.2 quintals and was only slightly larger in Leninskiy and Tursunzadevskiy rayons. The average rice yield was 39.7 quintals, also insufficient, as was the mere 26.3 quintals on the farms in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast.

At the same time, progressive brigades in a number of rayons of that same Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast are obtaining 130-140 and more quintals of grain corn in two harvests. Moreover, there are brigades which in one harvest are obtaining 90-100 quintals of grain per hectare. Unfortunately, sluggishness and short-sightedness on the part of several supervisors are hindering broad dissemination of this valuable know-how. There is a need more skillfully to introduce that which brings indubitable advantage, to consider that our tasks relative to grain are growing.

Considerable work was done during the five-year plan in animal husbandry. The growth in the total number of livestock, the productiveness of livestock and poultry, and the increase in production and procurements of animal husbandry output give witness to this.

It's noteworthy that this success was achieved due to intensive factors. Thus, the significant average annual increase in meat production--approximately 15,000 tons--resulted from an increase in the live weights of large-horned cattle and development of such early-maturing types of animal husbandry as poultry and swine breeding.

Production specialization and concentration, including on the basis of interfarm cooperation as well, developed the most in animal husbandry. During these years, the foundation was laid for large industrial meat cattle breeding based upon progressive practice. There was a gradual transition to raising and fattening large-horned cattle in a single technological cycle, which made it possible to convert kilogram average daily overweights into the norm of operation for each feed lot.

We primarily have in mind such farms as the Khovaling Experimental Agroindustrial Production Association, the Tadzhikskiy Complex in Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon, and the Complex imeni Frunze in Gissarskiy Rayon. There are similar farms also in Leninabadskaya and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya oblasts.

Specialization is a firm practice in the raising of young replacement and breed stock for dairy farms, for which a base has been established for accelerated improvement in the quality of breeding stock and, in the final analysis, an increase in livestock milk productiveness. Interfarm enterprises in Leninskiy, Kanibadamskiy, Parkharskiy, and Moskovskiy rayons and in a number of others confidently are solving this problem.

The work done already has provided initial results. The average annual delivery weights of large-horned cattle in the public sector in 5 years increased 36 kilograms, milk increased 523 kilograms per cow, and grade of the milk increased.

But, as usual, the high murrain of the livestock, unsatisfactory herd structure and its reproduction, the strains, and the weak fodder base continue to impact negatively on animal husbandry development. This sector on many farms, as usual, remains

unprofitable and the annual and five-year plans for production and output sales to the state are not being fulfilled.

Solving the most dire problem--a rapid growth of meat resources--means in the next year or two in the main to complete the work on concentration of large-horned cattle fattening only at specialized enterprises. We must bring to an end primitive, extremely uneconomical, and ineffective fattening on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There is a need without delay to allocate land to feed lots on a scale which satisfies fodder requirements and to create conditions for reception of 10- to 20-day old young stock for raising and fattening.

There are large reserves for increased meat production in swine breeding and broiler poultry breeding. Increased production and sale of meat to the state during the 11th Five-Year Plan greatly will depend upon how rapidly we can increase extant capacities through reconstruction and assimilate new animal husbandry complexes. We have in mind swine farms in Gissarskiy, Leninskiy, and Kuybyshevskiy rayons, the Ganchi Swine Complex, the Fayzabad Turkey Breeding Factory, the Chepturinskiy and Ordzhonikidzeabad Poultry factories, the Duck Hatchery, as well as complexes in Khovaling and Ordzhonikidzeabad.

Creation of conditions more favorable for development of dairy cattle breeding will permit concentration of large-horned cattle fattening beginning at an early age at specialized farms. But this alone will not solve completely the problem of supplying milk to the populace. Therefore, it is necessary carefully to think through a program for creation of a network of dairy farms near large industrial centers.

We must continually remember that fodder was and remains the foundation for improved animal husbandry. In recent decades, areas planted to fodder groups in the republic expanded by a factor of 1.5 and now make up one-fourth of all sowings. Given the lack of land and growth in cotton production volumes, as well as of other crop husbandry products, this was not easy. Therefore, continuing as in the past to expand the area under fodder crops, we more persistently must work to increase yields.

One cannot reconcile oneself to the fact that an irrigated hectare on many farms provides 5-7, and often even 3 tons of fodder units. We must establish the goal--as early as the first years of the new five-year plan, double the fodder output, and, by the end of the five-year plan, obtain at least 12-15 tons of fodder units per hectare in valley areas.

The goal is quite realistic if one properly sets about raising 80- to 100-quintal yields of grain corn, obtains 6-8 cuttings of alfalfa, and widely uses intermediate, secondary, and companion sowings of such crops as rape and perko [transliterated] when land is used the year round.

The shortage of concentrated fodder remains a serious problem. It can be made up primarily through a radical increase in the production of grain corn. The main path to solution of the problem is conversion to the industrial method of growing it. There is already a need this year to plant 12,000 hectares to this crop.

There also is a requirement for fastest possible completion of fodder production specialization and separating it into an independent sector with industrial technology. Initial know-how in operation of special farms already has been accumulated in Dzhilikul'skiy and Kuybyshevskiy rayons, where 12-15 tons of fodder units are obtained per hectare.

In recent years, serious difficulties have arisen with fodder for sheep breeding. On the one hand, this was caused by a sharp reduction in winter pastures in rayons where sheep are concentrated, which requires introduction of inaccessible areas high in the mountains into operational turnover and, on the other hand, chronic nonfulfillment of measures fundamentally to improve irrigation of natural fodder lands, which leads to their progressive impoverishment.

We have sufficient recommendations on reestablishment of pastures and improvement in the return from them. The time is long past for the Ministry of Agriculture to replace oratory with deeds. It should be kept in mind that a further delay in accomplishing this is unacceptable and might be costly to the state.

Other sectors of agriculture--vegetable raising, potato growing, horticulture, and viniculture--also are of important significance in accomplishment of the party's foodstuffs program. Our volumes of output of this product are increasing. However, the level achieved far from satisfies growing demands. Moreover, many vegetables, potatoes, and fruits spoil en route from the field to the consumer due to lack of organization and departmental estrangement.

A recently-enacted party and governmental decree established the union republic Ministry of the Vegetable and Fruit Industry of the USSR [Ministervo Plodoovoshchnogo Khozyaystva SSR], which will concentrate everything in its hands--production, procurement, processing, storage, and sale of fruits and vegetables. This will make it possible to introduce coordination, to develop mutual ties and continuity among enterprises, organizations, and various services, and consistently to follow the path to improvement of supplies to the populace. An identical ministry also is being set up in the republic.

To increase vegetable production, we must decisively overcome ingrained primitive agricultural practices, insure a general conversion to industrial technology, eliminate the consequences of single cropping by introducing crop rotation, and increase vegetable yields two-fold as a minimum.

Ahead lies completion of the formation of a basic potato growing zone in the Garm group of rayons, where climatic conditions are favorable. Many brigades and farms here obtain 300 or more quintals of tubers with good consumer quality from each hectare. The republic in the near years can more fully supply its demands for this valuable food product, having reduced its delivery. There is a need in these same rayons comprehensively to develop the production of marketable carrots also.

Horticulture and viniculture in the republic need to determine and maintain high rates of growth of agricultural output.

Despite extant decisions, development of these sectors is underway at extraordinary low rates. The network of specialized farms is growing slowly, few new vineyards are planted and development of an intensive type of horticulture absolutely has not progressed past the experimental planting stage.

Manifested clearly here are the passivity of Tadzhikplodvinprom and the departmental rigidness of the Ministry of Agriculture. Everyone involved in this matter should reexamine their plans and positions. By the end of the five-year plan, there is a requirement to raise the annual planting of new gardens and vineyards to 7,000-8,000 hectares.

The time also has come to begin to set up large-scale industrial citrus growing. Being the pioneer in this business in the arid subtropics, the republic can and must more actively pursue this necessary and advantageous cause.

Solution of the foodstuffs problem requires better use of subsidiary farms, both public and private. We are correct, for example, to count on large volumes of rabbit breeding, bee keeping, fish husbandry, poultry raising, as well as livestock fattening, in the consumer cooperative system.

There are considerable areas of fertile land occupied by schools in rural locales. There also is land at the vocational and technical schools. Why shouldn't this land be put to proper use for output of agricultural products?

The foodstuffs program is a matter of enormous state importance and everyone must become involved in it.

Gosplan, jointly with the Academies of Sciences, ministries, and departments of the republic, must in the shortest possible time work out a detailed plan for creation and development of the republic's foodstuffs complex for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990.

Comrades! On the backdrop of sectorial tasks, there also are problems of a general nature, with which we must continually deal. Take the problem of increasing the yield of all agricultural crops. There is no lack of scientific recommendations here and valuable know-how is at hand. But, many economic leaders and specialists are not properly setting about this, leave it to fend for itself, banking on the "off-chance," which clearly is not knowledgeable enough.

Party organizations in this event must adopt a principled stand, increase demandingness on cadres, specifically organize work in this area.

Considerable resources have been invested in recent years in the republic's agriculture. But, they are not being used efficiently, economically, everywhere. In some instances, large amounts of money are spent on construction or acquisition of vehicles and equipment, but requisite concern about the return from these expenditures is not demonstrated. Sometimes, double the amount of time specified by the norms, and even longer, is spent on installation construction. Serious errors are made in planning estimates and there are other hitches. Several dairy complexes equipped with modern production lines and fodder shops for a long time are not supplied with the full complement of livestock and are not operating at full capacity.

The reduction in efficiency in use of fixed production capital and the slow improvement in labor productivity, given the rapid growth in the capital-labor and power-worker ratios in agriculture, must cause serious anxiety. Not only farm supervisors, but also the planning organizations, the appropriate ministries and departments, and the various organizations serving rural locales, must be answerable for this.

Quite recently, the Tadzhiksel'khozkhimiya Scientific Production Association was set up in the republic to provide agricultural chemistry support. This service is to insure scientifically substantiated and efficient use of mineral and organic fertilizers and chemical and biological protection for vegetation. Great reserves for growth in agricultural output are embodied in proper use of chemical resources and increased responsibility on the part of workers. Party authorities must help this organization more rapidly to establish itself.

Last year, at the initiative of the Kurgan-Tyube obkom, interfarm enterprises for mechanization and electrification of agricultural output were set up initially in Kolkhozabadskiy and Kumsangirskiy rayons on an experimental basis, then in all the rayons in the oblast. The new form of concentrating technical resources already has demonstrated the high efficiency of equipment use. This needs to be improved and expanded.

The times require an increase in the practical influence of economic elements on production progress and results. But, it explicitly needs to be said that they, even though possessing a large army of specialists with diplomas, still are a far cry from satisfying growing requirements. Economic work on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes clearly is weak and supervision of fulfillment of qualitative indicators and adherence to a regime of conservation at times doesn't exist.

Everyone must clearly recognize that it is impossible to operate agriculture at its present scales, level, and technical equipping without precise and profound knowledge of what production of a given product costs a farm, enterprise, or sector, what opportunities there are to cut production cost and raise profitability.

As is evident, there are many problems that require solution. But time doesn't wait, January is drawing to a close, the first sowing of the new five-year plan lies ahead. We must prepare for it in a model fashion. The tasks for development of agriculture in the near years already have been set. The overall volume of gross output is to be increased 12-14 percent. Given extant reserves, we need to look upon this growth rate as the minimum.

It is on this very point that rural workers and all party, Soviet, and agricultural cadres in the republic should focus.

High Rates and Quality in Capital Construction

Comrades! The accountability period was marked by a further expansion of capital construction and by qualitative changes in its structure and organization. Know-how has been accumulated in building and introducing large-scale installations with progressive production technology.

The total volume of assimilation of state funds reached R3.9 billion--22 percent greater than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. R3.6 billion of fixed capital were introduced, which exceeded by 17 percent that introduced during the previous five-year plan.

The Leninabad Home Building Combine, the second section of the Kayrakkum Rug Association, the Tadzhikskiy and Mekhnatabad Animal Husbandry complexes, and a number of large installations of a sociocultural and domestic nature entered the ranks of the active, as did installations in the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex.

Considering the perspectives for the republic's development and the complexity of capital construction problems, the CPTa Central Committee determined it necessary to improve the supervision of this sector and its structure. The Glavtadzhikvodstroy Main Administration for Irrigation and Sovkhoz Construction and the Ministry of Road Construction and Operation were organized. The Ministry of Rural Construction and the Tadzhikkolkhozstroy Association were combined and the network of contracting organizations was expanded.

Good labor collectives were formed at many construction sites and experienced specialists developed. Approximately 48,000 blue collar and engineering and technical workers were trained. The party stratum has been strengthened.

In spite of all this, capital construction continues to remain of the greatest bottlenecks in the republic's national economy. This cannot but impact upon the rates of our growth and upon progress in the realization of the social program.

More than R300 million remain unassimilated. Introduction of a number of production capacities was not accomplished on time. The construction plan for housing, hospitals, schools, preschool facilities, and sociocultural and domestic facilities was not fulfilled.

The main thing we achieved was concentration of resources at the vital sections and construction sites. The shortage of qualified cadres, especially installers and finishers, continued to be felt. Serious difficulties arose due to disruptions and hitches in material and technical supply. Moreover, builders still have not learned to use extant resources rationally and efficiently.

Problems of the development of the construction and the construction materials industries await solution. The republic's Gosplan, Gosstroy, ministries, and departments must carefully coordinate the program for development of the construction base with the growing volumes of capital construction and with its siting. Radical measures must be taken to improve the work of extant enterprises and supervision here must be strict and demanding.

Construction ministries, their work style, the level of supervision of departmental subunits, and the aid provided them were subjected to very sharp criticism at past accountability report and election conferences. The Ministry of Construction (Comrade M. D. Sharipov), Glavtadzhikvodstroy (Comrade A. K. Kasimov), Tadzhikgidroenergostroy Trust (Comrade G. I. Tikhonov), and the Ministry of Rural Construction need to draw very serious conclusions from this, and the appropriate departments of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers must monitor progress in realization of the critical comments.

Labor productivity in construction is not increasing due to weak production organization, formalism in setting up competition, and inertia in implementation of progressive know-how. Almost half the workers are occupied in unproductive labor. At the same time, extant equipment and devices are being used in one, or in the best case, one and one-half shifts. Demandingness and supervision over construction quality are absent. There still are many cases where installations are turned over and accepted with work unfinished and deviations from designs.

The problem of supplying qualified cadres to construction sites remains acute. The main necessity is to expand the training of workers in vocational technical schools and to think through and solve the problem of how to insure that vocational technical education produces construction workers, installers and finishers primarily, at a rate greater by a factor of 1.5-2 than is the case now.

There is a need more completely to use the capabilities of ministerial and departmental training combines, to set up worker training in production better, more actively to introduce the tutorial approach and assimilation of related professions. Train kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers in construction professions so they can assist rural construction personnel when they are not required for field work. Party and Soviet authorities must have a precise and specific program of action in this regard.

The work of Gosstroy, the Union of Architects, and project planning organizations requires improvement. The process of building up cities and rural population centers often is done monotonously and insipidly. Climatic and seismic conditions, the specifics of daily life, and national traditions still are being overlooked. Errors are being made in the technial and economic specifications of construction sites, in determination of estimated cost, and installation surveys. Supervision of project fulfillment has been weak.

There also is a need to increase the responsibility of planning authorities and of customers. They have been obliged to achieve balanced capital construction plans carefully calculated based upon deadlines for their being fully supplied with equipment and special materials. Work volumes must be determined in accordance with the capacities of construction organizations and their complete and uniform tasking envisioned. An end must be brought to the harmful practice whereby introduction of the majority of installations is set for year's end.

Ahead for construction workers in the 11th Five-Year Plan are continuation of construction of the Yavan Electrochemical Plant, introduction of five blocks at the aluminum plant, the Baypazinskaya GES, and a porcelain plant, and initiation of construction of the Rogunskaya GES. The plan is to irrigate 55,000 hectares of new land, begin construction of the Nizhne-Kafirnigan Water Reservoir, and complete the first section in assimilation of the Kara-Dumskiy Massif.

Water conservation construction requires fundamental improvement. The newly-created Glavtadzhikvodstroy in a timely and qualitative manner must prepare new irrigated land, support the integrated build-up of virgin land sovkhozes, and accelerate construction rates at such large land reclamation sites as the Dangara Irrigation Tunnel, where work is lagging behind established deadlines, assimilation of the Beshkent Valley, improved amelioration of land in the Yavan-Obikiikskiy system and of other zones in the republic.

Volumes of cultural and everyday and housing construction will increase. The is a very important and responsible area. The situation here also was exacerbated since the city of Dushanbe and Leninskiy Rayon were subjected to a strong earthquake. Everything necessary must be done more rapidly to clean up the aftermath.

Responsible capital construction tasks require decisive changes in attitude towards this matter on the part of construction ministries and their subunits, project planning and supply organizations, and customers. They are obliged from the very outset of the five-year plan to achieve precise, rhythmic work on the part of the entire construction complex. Fulfillment of the construction program must become one of the chief concerns of party committees and party organizations

The Work's End Result--Growth in National Prosperity

Comrades! Raising the standard of living of the Soviet people is based upon the reliable foundation of dynamic and proportional development of the country's economy and its economic potential, which was reinforced during the 10th Five-Year Plan. During that period, the monetary incomes of the republic's populace rose 28.7 percent, the average monthly wages of blue and white collar workers 5.1, incomes of kolkhoz farmers from public farms 20, and public consumption funds rose 28.4 percent. R3.6 billion more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan were directed from the national income toward goals linked to national prosperity. Payments and benefits from public funds increased R1.6 billion. Much new housing, schools handling almost 100,000 students, and preschool facilities for more than 16,000 children were built. Gas was supplied to 94,000 apartments and dozens of new hospitals, polyclinics, stores, leisure facilities, and other installations were erected.

More goods and food products than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, almost a 34 percent increase and worth R207 million above the five-year plan, were sold to the populace. The volume of consumer services rose 1.6-fold, including more than 1.8-fold in rural locales. Approximately 90 large enterprises and associations now are involved in consumer services. But, we still have a very great deal left to do to improve trade, public dining, and consumer services for the populace, about which there are many justifiable complaints. The network of enterprises in this sphere, especially in new cities, population centers, and microrayons, is developing poorly. Capital investments allocated for consumer services are not being assimilated. There are, to date, no consumer facilities at the central farmsteads on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and, where they are avoidable, they lack equipment and do not provide many types of service. During the five-year plan, the rural consumer services plan was underfulfilled by more than R1 million.

A significant number of workrooms, shops, and pick-up points still only work one shift, moreover often during hours inconvenient for customers, even though instructions about this were issued repeatedly. There are few integrated pick-up points and centralized enterprises and service forms and methods are being improved slowly. The types of service are slow to expand. There still are such disgraceful phenomena as overcharging, deception of clients and customers, short inventories in public dining, under-the-counter sales of goods in short supply, inflated pricing, rudeness, embezzlement, and misappropriation.

Putting the lack of supervision to use, some trade organization and trade base officials distribute goods in high demand unequally, pursuing in so doing mercenary goals, harming the interest of the populace. Often, the CPTa Central Committee pointed out these flagrant violations. However, the requisite severity in the struggle against them seems lacking. There still are instances where a number of supervisors and party committees have an irresponsible attitude toward cadre selection and introduction, which leads to dishonest people making their way into trade, public dining, and consumer services.

Party committees, ministries and departments, auditing and administrative authorities, and the Committee of People's Control must step up the struggle against every type of violator of Soviet law and employ the most decisive and strict measures against them. Public control capabilities also must more widely be used.

During the accountability period, protection of workers' health was developed further. Medical aid, including specialized, and preventive medicine were improved. Services to invalids, participants in the Great Patriotic War, the rural populace, women, and children were improved. The supply of modern treatment and diagnostic equipment and effective medicines to medical institutions was stepped up. The role of medical science in development of public health increased, as did the number of doctors and nurses.

Concern about the health of the people just as before continually will be in the center of attention of party authorities and supervisors of Soviet and economic organizations. Construction of hospitals and polyclinics must be closely supervised. More attention should be paid to assignment of medical personnel and there is a need for radical improvement in preventive medical work among children and mothers.

Significant attention needs to be placed on creating conditions for workers' leisure time and on development of tourism, mass physical training, and sports as a prerequisite for highly-productive labor.

Improve Control of the Economy

Comrades! The party is assigning an exceptionally important role to improvement in planning and control of the national economy, given the scientific and technical revolution, the unswerving growth in the scales of achievements, the continually expanding and more complex economic ties, and the necessity for continual improvement in the efficiency of public production.

Specific recommendations have been worked up in the republic to implement the party instructions relevant to the specifics of Tadzhikistan's national economy in accordance with the well-known party and governmental decrees passed in July 1979.

Much already has been done. The activities of the sectors of the national economy have been analyzed from new standpoints and a plan for social and economic development in the republic during the 11th Five-Year Plan and up to 1990 has been formulated. Practically speaking, compilation of industrial enterprise passports is finished. The conversion to evaluation of enterprise and organization activities using such indicators as a "normative net output" in industry and "commodity construction production" in capital construction is underway. A number of enterprises and associations already are using them.

In accordance with the new requirements, changes were made to statutes governing material incentive, in which deliveries in accordance with contractual obligations and product quality have become the basic fund-generating indicators.

Recently, much attention was placed on implementation at industrial enterprises of the brigade work method, with wages based on end results considering the labor participation factor of each member of the collective based on know-how at the Tadzhikgidroagregat Plant, whose collective was one of the first in the republic to do much in this regard. Today, more than 4,500 such brigades are active in industry and they unite almost half of the workers. This must become the basic form of labor organization in the future. It undoubtedly can and must be used in construction, trade, transportation, and the consumer services system. Everything done should be looked upon only as the beginning of a future, great cause for all party, Soviet, and economic authorities.

One should underscore the exceptional significance of the optimal combination of sectorial and territorial planning for improvement in management results. This principle manifests itself most vividly in compilation and accomplishment of objective, integrated programs.

Creation of the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex can serve as an example in this regard. The enterprises built and operating within its boundaries not only supplied half of the total increase in industrial output for the five-year plan, but they made it possible also to solve many social problems. Primarily, this meant attracting free labor resources into production activities and taking a great step in the quantitative and qualitative growth of the working class in the republic.

Development of a number of new integrated programs lies ahead during the 11th Five-Year Plan. A primary example is the foodstuffs program, which will encompass numerous territorial and sectorial problems of agricultural product output and the sectors which process it.

Among the other things with which we must become involved, we should mention project planning for the Zeravshan Mining Complex based upon deposits of nonferrous and rare metals, coal, and construction materials and construction of Admasran Industrial Complex. Assimilation of the Bol'shoy Kanimansur deposits will form the latter's foundation. Also extremely important for the republic are such objective programs as "Construction Materials and Capital Construction's Own Base," for production of consumer goods, and organization of agroindustrial associations.

Development of "supraprograms," if such a term can be used, for rational use of labor resources is of considerable significance today. Problems of siting enterprises and their sizes and orientation must be studied fully given the conditions of the intensive population increase, restrictiveness of the land bank, very specific infrastructure, and traditionally low population migration.

As know-how from recent years demonstrated, creation of small branches close to the population's normal place of residence is very effective. Being shops of large prime enterprises, they assimilate technology without much difficulty and begin producing high-quality products within compressed suspenses. There already are many examples. There is in the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] system a proposal to build seven branches of various associations in population and rayon centers. One would think that, it is necessary when working up the "Labor Resources" program to triple this figure, as a minimum, having included a broad circle of sectors in its realization.

Back-yard labor is a large reserve for developing the economy. Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] succeeded in this way in attracting more than 4,000 persons into the sphere of public production. But, even this figure pales in comparison to extant capabilities. And, in essence, the Ministry of Consumer Services only is beginning to do this.

Development of labor intensive and low materials-intensive productions in the republic is of great significance in solution of the labor resources problem. There is a need in a more substantiated and steadfast way to pose the questions of creation of similar enterprises to national ministries and planning authorities.

Speaking of improving the economic mechanism, one needs to underscore the requirement for continual improvement in the supervisory system as well. There are many small economic subunits which are producing products in a very limited volume in the republic. This concerns Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Minmestprom, and the construction ministries. We should investigate ways to strengthen them, which will make it possible to carry out a single technical policy, to use funds and resources more rationally, and to make supervision cheaper. It goes without saying that there is a requirement to create associations in a reasoned way, and not just for form's sake.

Working out general outlines for sector development and siting is no less important. Such outlines are few and far between and where they are to be found, considerable refinement is required. The problem of the use of extant computer information centers (IVTs) and automated control systems (ASU) also deserves attention. In recent years, the electronic computer inventory has grown considerably. Practically speaking, today all ministries and departments have the latest third-generation machines. At the same time, these "centers" and "systems" still have not become real aides in supervision and their operating costs are far from being recouped.

For example, work began long ago on the "ASU Avtotransport" system; however, no real return is yet evident. Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture] has a well-equipped center. The first programs envisioning introduction of a dispatcher system have been written, but there is a long way to go before production implementation. IVTs capabilities are used poorly in Gossnab, Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Geology Administration, Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], and other ministries and departments.

The republic Gosplan should step up its continuation and tie all computer capacities into a single node to improve the effectiveness of supervising our complex and multi-faceted national economy.

These then are several aspects of improving the economic mechanism. There is an abundance of work ahead for us in this regard.

Party Leadership Commensurate with the New Tasks

Comrades! All our successes have been stipulated by an increase in the party's leadership role and directly have been linked with the state and activities of the party organization in the republic. During the accountability period, the efforts of the CPTa Central Committee were aimed at implementation of the the 25th CPSU Congress instructions on improvement in organizational party work and intensifying Leninist norms of party life.

The party organization in the republic has grown numerically. The fundamental forces--more than two-thirds of party organization composition--have been concentrated in the sphere of material production. Every fourth specialist in the national economy is a party member.

Positive qualitative changes accompanied the quantitative growth in our ranks. Selection for entry into the party became more painstaking and the demandingness placed on those joining increased in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of Kirgizia's Party Organizations Concerning Entry into the Party and Indoctrination of CPSU Candidate Members." More than 19,000 people--more than half--of those accepted between congresses as candidate members of the party are workers and kolkhoz farmers.

We are pleased that almost three-quarters of the new replacements--these are young people--are Komsomol members. More and more women are joining the party year after year. They made up about 37 percent of those accepted as candidate party members the last 5 years.

Tadzhikistan's Communist Party is a large, constantly developing organism encompassing with its influence all spheres of life in the republic. Its complement includes 4 party obkoms, 14 gorkoms, and 4 city and 36 rural raykoms. In recent years, the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Party Obkom and the Kabodiyenskiy, Dzhilikul'skiy, and Kommunisticheskiy raykoms were formed, while the Tursunzadevskiy and Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy raykoms were converted into party gorkoms. The primary party organization structure was improved. They have been adjusted in the associations and trusts in accordance with the production structure and secretarial councils have been formed.

Comrades! The viability of party leadership primarily depends upon how skillfully and purposefully party committees and primary party organizations implement overall party instructions. The actions of 89 party committees and primary party organizations have been reviewed and analyzed from this point of view at Central Committee plenums, and in the Bureau and Secretariat.

The CPTa Central Committee consistently pursued the course towards further development of internal party democracy and unswerving adherence to the principles of collective leadership. Plenums were convened at the prescribed times, meetings of the CPTa Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat were held regularly, as were plenums and meetings of the bureaus of oblast, city, and rayon party committees. Timeliness in holding party meetings was adhered to strictly in the overwhelming majority of primary party organizations.

Accountability reports and elections to primary party organizations and to rayon, city, and oblast party conferences were held in an atmosphere of growing activeness, purposefulness, frankness, and mutual demandingness. Accountability report and election meetings were attended by 97.6 percent of the communists. Every second participant spoke. They made about 12,000 proposals, requests, and comments.

Some 35,868 people, i.e., almost every third communist, including 29.2 percent of the workers, 15.5 percent of the kolkhoz farmers, and 27.4 percent of the women, have been elected to supervisory party authorities.

Bureau members, chiefs of Central Committee departments, party obkom secretaries, and supervisors of republican organizations more often began to participate in meetings of communists. This facilitated strengthening ties between central authorities and lower party elements, increasing their competitivness. It helped primary party

organizations to work in a more qualified way, concentrate the communists' attention on solution of key problems, and to see perspectives.

Internal party information improved. The attention raykoms, gorkoms, and the party press paid to speeches by communists increased, as did study and introduction of positive know-how. Organizational party work offices, the CPTa Central Committee news bulletin, and the "Library of the Primary Party Organization Secretary" became a big help.

We need to concern ourselves to see that everything valuable mentioned in speeches during the accountability report and election campaign is not only completely reflected in the practical work of party committees, ministries, departments, and soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, but also that communists know about this.

The activities of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, its Secretariat, and personally of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for us will serve as a model, as the highest school of the purely Leninist style of work and leadership, of the political approach to major and minor problems.

In this connection, a special word should be said about the enormous and exceptionally viable practical assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, which the party organization has felt all these years. We always sensed the fatherly personal concern of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for development in the republic. With his active and most direct help, we have solved the grandiose national economic problems linked to creation of the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex, with development of transportation, energy, nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, and further improvement in cotton growing.

There was a time when the republic lagged behind in the introduction of a number of large installations. Leonid Il'ich provided us an object lesson of proficient supervision over execution and viable influence on capital construction progress. In spite of being terribly busy, Leonid Il'ich personally phoned and asked how things were going at these construction sites, the reasons for the delays, the mood of the people.

Reporting on these matters, as well as on other problems, in particular the natural disasters concerning earthquakes, floods, and damage done by hail, we always received the warmest, energetic, rapid support, which helped us extricate ourselves from difficult situations. For all of this, communists and all workers in the republic sincerely thank and are grateful to Leonid Il'ich, our glorious Leninist party, its Central Committee.

Continually calling upon this inexhaustible storehouse of collective wisdom and experience that is the CPSU Central Committee, party committees in the republic have been called upon steadfastly to improve the style and methods of party leadership, achieving an improvement in its effectiveness, profundity, ability to solve the responsible and constantly more complex problems of economic and cultural development. Its activities must evince greater practicality, purposefulness, the ability to solve life's multifaceted problems in an integrated manner, to bring reserves into play, to facilitate development of national initiative.

We also should further comprehensively improve the role of party committees as political leadership authorities and concentrate their attention on cadre selection and indoctrination, on checking on work done, and on intensifying organizational and political work among the masses.

In practice, unpleasant facts of petty tutelage, a redundant administrative apparatus, and the desire to have the party committees do everything themselves are still encountered. Certain party workers take upon themselves managerial functions not belonging to them, facilitating among managers manifestation of feelings of dependence and a hope that someone will come in and solve the problem, set things straight, belittling their sense of confidence in themselves. Far from all party organizations are a true nucleus of labor collectives. Their influence barely is felt in a number of places. Several party organizations insufficiently are developing a spirit of collectivism in each

worker, a feeling of being master of his enterprise, and they look upon deficiencies in a conciliatory fashion.

An exacting, critical approach to all matters is an integral part of the Leninist work style. In recent years, especially following the CPSU Central Committee decree about the Tambovskaya Oblast party organization, as a rule plenums and meetings are held in an atmosphere of high right-mindness. There has been more criticism and self-criticism in reports and speeches.

But, the problem about further development of the critical beginning in party work is not being removed from the agenda. Moreover, it will become all the more vital. It is no secret that, when measures are taken, elements of ostentation, self-accountability, and attempts to avoid pitfalls still are being encountered. Sometimes, sufficient analysis and frank evaluation of results and a critical attitude towards one's own work are lacking.

Some supervisors are not adverse to arguing about the utility of criticism, but are doing hardly anything to support and develop it. And, they delicately react to comments directed at them. Such facts have occurred at the Reinforcement Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, the Dushanbe Home Building Combine, Gissar PMK No. 22 [Mobile Mechanized Column], Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Pendzhikentskiy Rayon, Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Parkharskiy Rayon, and the Upakova Production and Design Association in Dushanbe, for which their supervisors, former supervisors more accurately, were severely reprimanded. There is a need to go further and with even greater steadfastness to insure that any fact of improper reaction to criticism elicits a severe and proficient reaction from party authorities.

The party committees in the republic have been enriched with new know-how in organization of supervision and verification of execution of decisions made in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Progress in accomplishment of vital economic and social tasks was under the special supervision of the Central Committee. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, primary party organizations, and Soviet and economic authorities have begun to go about this in a more exemplary way and with growing demandingness.

Party commissions attached to the Central Committee and to party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms noticeably have improved their work and have expanded their sphere of activities. Commissions in primary party organizations have begun to solve problems of supervising the activities of the administration in a more exemplary fashion.

However, verification, supervision, and organization of execution still have not become the main business of all party committees. There is a lack of proficiency, exactingness, and severity in this work. In combination with insufficient executive discipline in several ministries, departments, and soviet authorities, this has led to certain CPTa Central Committee decrees being fulfilled inaccurately, late, or incompletely. The reasons for and those specific individuals guilty of nonfulfillment of decrees and decisions are not always identified. We cannot allow things to go wrong and no one be held responsible, as sometimes is the case.

We have broad capabilities to establish viable supervision in all areas. These capabilities have grown even more now with passage of the Law on People's Control. There is departmental, public control. And, if today something is not done or is done poorly, this means that we were unable to use the powers we possess. Activating and coordinating the actions of supervisory authorities, party committees must render them comprehensive support and focus their efforts on strengthening state and production discipline and prevention of mismanagement, waste, and other negative phenomena.

Workers' letters and oral presentations are one of the vital forms of communications between the party and the masses, an expression of socialist democracy. This is a valuable source of information about problems, about the state of affairs in various areas of the peoples' socioeconomic, political, and spiritual life. To a known degree, this also is an evaluation of our work.

The material in these human documents, to use Lenin's expression, is used in preparation for Central Committee plenums and other measures. Results from verification of several of them were reviewed by the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, with appropriate decisions made. Certain leaders were called upon to explain facts of bureaucratism and red tape.

Manifestations of inattentiveness still occurring as citizens' requests are reviewed make themselves felt. At the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "An attentive, concerned attitude towards the individual must permeate the entire work style of party, soviet, and economic authorities and, naturally, the trade unions." Every leader must remember these words.

Comrades! Work to strengthen party and soviet authorities with trained cadres and to reinforce all sections of economic, cultural, and public activities always was decisive in fulfillment of party instructions and the 25th CPSU Congress requirements.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Udmurt CPSU Obkom to Select, Assign, and Indoctrinate Leadership Cadres" exerted a great positive effect. The party committees in the republic when selecting and promoting leaders began to rely more on the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives. This insured cadre stability and instances of errors in their assignments and unsubstantiated dismissals decreased. There was an increase in the qualitative level of all cadre categories--party, soviet, and economic. Some 96 percent of the workers making up the Central Committee nomenklatura have a higher education and every second one is a specialist in the national economy.

During the accountability period, more than 250 party, soviet, journalistic, trade union, and Komsomol workers in the republic completed the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and higher party schools. Refresher training for economic leaders is underway on a wide scale. Definite shifts have occurred in work with female cadres, who now make up almost half of the specialists with a higher and secondary education.

A consistent course in which seniority, i.e., a proper attitude towards experienced cadres from the older generation, is maintained, while a constant flow of fresh forces is supplied, forms our cadre policy. In 5 years, approximately 500 people have been promoted to various leadership positions. These mainly are young, trained, proven specialists who are able to work with people.

Improvement in the work with cadres constantly remained in the center of attention of the CPTa Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. The question of the status of work with middle-level cadres was discussed at a Central Committee plenum, in September of last year--"On the Status of Work with Cadres and Measures to Create Broad, Reliable Cadre Reserves."

Much has been done but, nonetheless, far from all our cadres provide skilled, qualified leadership in the sections entrusted to them. They did not realize fully the responsibility they carry and are not working at full steam.

The unsound practice of removal from responsibility and transfer from one leadership position to another of leaders who have compromised themselves still has not been eliminated. Similar facts were encountered in the ministries of construction, rural construction, land reclamation and water resources, construction materials industry, trade, Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and Glavtadzhikvodstroy.

Friendship and nepotism and motives of personal devotion still make themselves felt in worker promotions. We must exert a limitless struggle against such phenomena. Now as never before we must make high demands on people to whom are entrusted leadership of economic and cultural development and work with people. Any kind of haste and lack of thought must be eliminated completely.

The majority of our leadership cadres honorably and conscientiously carries out the difficult and very responsible obligations, embodying in themselves the best qualities of a worker of the Leninist type. Those who abdicate the trust placed in them and

forget about the necessity for maintaining the purity of the lofty title of party and economic leader show up all the more unattractively against such a backdrop.

Creation of a viable reserve of cadres with careful consideration of political and operational qualities and the selection and promotion to leading party, soviet, and economic work of women require serious improvement, especially in several rayons in Kulyabskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya, and Leninabadskaya oblasts. There also are few of them in material production. The operational and educational level of middle-level economic cadres is too low. None of these problems are new. Ways and means of solving them have been determined. The job now is to deal with them daily, painstakingly, with great steadfastness.

Comrades! Party committees in their activities heavily rely on state authorities and public organizations--soviets of peoples' deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, and others, comprehensively facilitating the development of their activeness and increasing their contribution to the common cause.

The requirement to improve work style and methods to no lesser degree relates to ministries and departments. A large qualified apparatus has been concentrated in them. Success in realization of our plans, practically speaking, to a great degree is determined right here. There is a need with even greater steadfastness to achieve an improvement in initiative, proficiency, and operativeness of leadership, irreproachable executive discipline, and high responsibility on the part of each individual.

The presence of deficiencies in solution of socioeconomic problems to a considerable degree is explained by the fact that ministries and departments slowly are realigning their work. They did not at the sub-departmental level insure a conversion to improved efficiency and quality. Much effort and time is being wasted on all sorts of meetings and preparation of unjustifiably large amounts of paperwork.

There are cases where hasty, ill thought out decisions are made on certain problems. The efforts of the apparatus poorly are focused on development of key, long-range questions of development of sectors and on verification of work done. Unconscientious fulfillment of obligations by some workers, as well as inattentive attitudes to the workers' requests and to satisfaction of their daily needs, also still are being encountered. This relates especially to ministries and departments leading the service sphere.

The Council of Ministers, its departments, as well as the Central Committee departments, must increase the demandingness on executors, achieving precise, creative, and highly-responsible work at all management levels. We must change the views that have become habitual for some concerning the state of affairs and the psychology of many workers and surmount the predilection for settled cliches in leadership.

Party and state decisions to increase the role and expand the rights of local soviets opened up great new possibilities. We can say straight out that their independence and initiative have grown. They are putting forth and solving many problems linked to economic and cultural development and to improving workers' living conditions.

Meanwhile, there is a need to accelerate efforts to realign work in light of positions and instructions Comrade L. I. Brezhnev issued at the 14 November 1980 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium meeting. Not all oblast, city, and rayon Soviet ispolkoms profoundly enter into the activities of production collectives and insure requisite leadership in municipal services and construction of housing, social and consumer service installations, and preschool and medical institutions. They do not always react rapidly to deficiencies in the work of trade and consumer services, transportation and communications.

There is a need also to increase the role and influence of the soviets of workers' deputies, to help them more fully accomplish their functions, to insure the amalgamation of economic and social development, to coordinate and monitor the activities of all organizations located on their territory.

The trade unions in the republic represent a great social force. They unite approximately 1.2 million people--practically speaking the entire working populace, and exert a growing influence on the life of labor collectives and the indoctrination of people. Their participation in the solution of multifaceted economic and social problems has become more noticeable. However, not all trade union organizations are operating in this fashion. They often lack assertiveness and consistency in defense of the working man's interests and in use of their rights. There is a lack of concern about elevation and development of production, about creation of conditions for productive labor, about labor protection. Formalism, which impacts upon organization of socialist competition and introduction of progressive know-how, also makes itself felt. There is no viable supervision over adherence to labor legislation and collective contracts, the operation of stores, dining rooms, hostels, cultural institutions, and sports organizations.

The republic's Komsomol is presented with heavy tasking in the new five-year plan. Today there are 530,000 young men and women in its ranks. Youth exerts its energy, effort, and knowledge in all areas of communist organizational development. Through its labor achievements and devotion to the ideals of communism, the Komsomol affirms that it was and remains the party's true aide.

The republic's Komsomol organization is obliged to intensify the labor indoctrination of youth and make a large contribution to reinforcement of the working class, which for us is especially important due to the appearance of new sectors of industry. Construction and the service sphere need a flow of young forces. The place for youth is where the main efforts of the party and the people now have been concentrated. There is a need steadfastly to indoctrinate youth with Soviet patriotism, internationalism, a desire to assimilate knowledge and the achievements of science and culture, and to introduce everything new and progressive into production.

Development of a socialist society is accompanied by intensification of legality and public order. This responds to the fundamental interests of the people, for every violation of law is an encroachment upon the right and freedom of citizens guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and by our laws.

Questions of improving the activities of law enforcement authorities were discussed at a Central Committee plenum, meetings of the republic's party aktiv, and a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet. This, along with a number of other measures, undoubtedly facilitated the slight improvement in the work of the militia, procuracy, courts, and judicial authorities. Nonetheless, we have not achieved unswerving adherence to legality and model law and order. Crime and hooliganism are high in Dushanbe, as well as in several other cities and rayon centers. The requisite sense of an uncompromising and irreconcilable attitude is missing in the struggle against embezzlement, speculation, and malfeasance. Red tape, poor investigative practices, and unjustified liberalism in court decisions are permitted.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and local soviets need more carefully and in an exemplary way to become involved in the activities of the courts, procuracy, militia, and judicial authorities, become closer to them, increase the demandingness on their leaders, and improve the prevention and avoidance of violations and legal indoctrination of citizens, relying here on the general society.

Indoctrinate Active Builders of Communism

Comrades! The 25th CPSU Congress determined the scientifically substantiated strategy of ideological work for the period of developed socialism and pointed out specific ways to improve its effectiveness, having placed at the forefront an integrated approach and the close unity of the political, labor, and moral indoctrination of people, with consideration for the special features of groups of workers.

The works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim Kursom" [Following Lenin's Course], "Aktual'nyye Voprosy Ideologicheskoy Raboty KPSS" [Vital Problems of CPSU Ideological Work], and the remarkable trilogy "Malaya Zemlya" [Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands], were a major contribution to development of questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist indoctrination.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work" and the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers held based upon it, at which comrade M. A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, spoke were an enormous event in the country's ideological and political life. This programmed national party document gave a powerful thrust to all the guidelines for the ideological activities of party organizations.

Questions of ideological work were continually in the focus of Central Committee attention. The level of leadership of this primary cause increased, its scientific and planned beginnings were intensified, and forms and methods became richer and more varied. The party organizations considerably expanded the sphere of their influence among the masses and the viability and quality of ideological and indoctrinational work increased. It acquired a more creative and specific character and became more closely tied in with life and with solution of vital political and economic problems.

Serious scientific and practical conferences devoted to problematical questions made themselves conspicuous in social life. Meetings of workers from ideological institutions, public education, higher schools, mass media, social scientists, combined plenums of creative councils, rallies of tutors and propaganda workers, and congresses of agitators, the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, and Tadzhikistan's women greatly facilitated attracting the multimember society to indoctrinational work.

Conduct of political measures intended to encompass broad strata of the populace and with the involvement of the entire party, soviet, and economic aktiv has become the notable trait of ideological work in recent years. United political days serve as an example of such measures.

Competitions for well-built cities and population centers, months devoted to improved operation of cultural and educational institutions and sports societies, field camp competitive reviews, and popular creativity festivals provided tangible results.

Along with celebration of the aforementioned important jubilees, such important measures as elections to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and of the republic, discussion of the draft USSR Constitution, the present discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress were a serious test for all our mass political work. Each person sees the enthusiasm and interest with which workers in the cities and villages in the republic participate in them.

The party, Komsomol, and economic training, in which more than 800,000 people participate, came to life. Interest in the study of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of communist organizational development is continually growing.

Works by the founders of scientific communism, V. I. Lenin's complete works, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and those of other party leaders are being published in the republic in the Tadzhik language. On the average, 800 titles with a total circulation of about 6 million copies are being published annually. Dozens of newspapers and magazines with a varying circulation of about 2 million copies are being published. Press, TV, and radio materials have become more profound, proficient, and understandable. Now, every family subscribes to at least 2-3 newspapers and magazines. Practically speaking, there is a radio receiver or TV in every home. There are more than 1,500 libraries, 1,268 clubs, 1,134 movie projectors, and 18 theaters and museums to serve the populace.

An army of ideological workers tens of thousands strong has grown quantitatively and strengthened itself qualitatively. The work of thousands of agitators, political news personnel, and lecturers to a greater degree than before responds to the interests and needs of various categories of the populace.

Intensification of the ideological and political influence on the populace facilitated a noticeable improvement in its labor and political activeness and a growth in social consciousness. The know-how of the Chakalovsk Party Gorkom, approved by the CPTa Central Committee, is instructive in this regard.

Meanwhile, we have no basis for being in a good mood. Discussing the tasks of Tadzhikistan's party organization in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Furtner Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work," the CPTa Central Committee Plenum noted many shortcomings in the activities of party, soviet trade union, and Komsomol organizations and of economic leaders.

Formation within the Soviet people of a scientific world outlook and communist consciousness was and remains the core of all ideological work. However, lessons in political and economic schools far from everywhere and not always are interesting in form and profound in content, linked with the practical tasks of the collectives, or bear the requisite indoctrinational spark. Formalism and even blatant pedantry are encountered. Some students are not getting profound knowledge as a result.

This depends a great deal on work with propaganda cadres. It is very important that each of them profoundly understands his full responsibility for the assigned task and fulfills its as the party requires. Apparently, it will be correct also, as in the past, to attract to propaganda work primarily people who combine within themselves high theoretical training with a deep knowledge of the practice of economic and cultural development and who are capable of tying theoretical positions in with today's tasks.

Lectures and oral and visual agitation require closer attention. The guiding role of party committee lecture groups has begun to be sensed more in recent years. A single system for training and upgrading lectures has been set up. Such stable forms of political agitation as sociopolitical readings, Lenin Fridays, and Lecturer Day have been confirmed in many party organizations.

However, as before, attention in this work must be paid to specificity and vigor and to quality, considering the growing educational and cultural level of the populace, its informed nature and growing needs. Unfortunately, urgent questions which often bother people remain unanswered which, on the one hand, causes them to be dissatisfied and, on the other hand, gives rise to improper interpretations. There is a need to set things up so that collectives anticipate a visit by a lecturer or political news specialist, that these meetings enrich people, indoctrinate them, and spur them to action.

The effectiveness of mass political work greatly is determined by the participation of leading workers in it. There are many party, soviet, and economic leaders in the republic who regularly meet with workers, give speeches, converse, who are propagandists. Their know-how and authority help people sort out complex problems. In turn, a leader's constant ties with the masses teaches him a great deal and helps him find reserves hidden in popular initiative.

Nevertheless, there still are those who do not consider this, forgetting that they are responsible not only for economic matters, but also for indoctrination of people and the moral-political climate in the collective. Some directors, chiefs, even several ministers, have become accustomed to dealing only with officials and have no time, for some reason, for the rank and file workers. Sometimes it happens this way: They listen to people, log their requests, and limit themselves only to promises. The result is letters, complaints, and announcements.

Party organizations must require of every leader active personal, even systematic, participation in the indoctrination of workers. Each must consider work with people a vital party obligation.

Formation of an active builder of communism presupposes amalgamation, close mutual ties between political and labor indoctrination. Solution of this integrated problem is reflected most completely in development of socialist competition, which has become a school of shock labor and moral growth of workers. Practically speaking, all workers now participate in competition and the movement for a communist attitude towards labor became more robust. We can judge the scales and incandescence of labor consciousness by the results of the shock watch in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday. For the leader's jubilee, more than 1,500 collectives and 35,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers reported fulfillment of the five-year plan tasks. The movement

with the motto "26 Shock Weeks for the 26th CPSU Congress" reached an enormous scale.

A remarkable special feature of socialist competition in our time is its focus on improving production efficiency, quality, economy, conservation, better use of the achievements of science and technology, and obtaining high end results. Specialists are participating in competition more and more, along with the workers and kolkhoz farmers. Such viable forms of competition as "A Worker's Guarantee of a Five-Year Plan of Efficiency and Quality," "Work Without Any Laggers," "The Five-Year Plan in 2.5-3 Years!", "The Quality Seal to Each Field!", "The Worker's Baton," and many others have developed in the republic.

Such beginnings as public defense of socialist obligations and development of plans for their engineer preparation, affirmation of labor traditions, and popularization of worker dynasties deserve close attention.

Now, at the outset of a new economic year, all production collectives have set their goals. The 1981 socialist pledges in the republic have been promulgated. Organization of viable competition, wide publicity for it, steady dissemination of progressive know-how, skillful use, visible for the entire society, of moral and material incentives, and continual work with collectives will help us not only fulfill, but also surpass, the obligations made for the first year of the new five-year plan.

The situation in the collective is of great significance for labor results. Therefore, party organizations should more consistently and steadfastly take up the moral indoctrination of each of its members, strengthen labor and state discipline, and carry on a decisive struggle against any deviations from the norms in the socialist moral code. Party organizations must insure that not even a single instance of lack of discipline, amoral conduct, and violation of law happens without the requisite reaction by the collective.

Much know-how has been accumulated in the republic in the international and military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and youth who compose the majority of the populace. Representatives of about 100 nationalities and peoples live and work in Tadzhikistan's single family. Their friendship was born in cruel battles for freedom, for the power of the people, and was strengthened at all stages of socialist organizational development.

Today we say proudly: Everything in which our mountainous area is rich, everything for which we justifiably are proud is vivid confirmation of the wisdom and far-sightedness of our party's Leninist national policy. Figuratively speaking, this is a unique type of materialized hymn of friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet people. This also is material for indoctrination of all generations with a spirit of selfless devotion to the ideals of internationalism, of indissoluable friendship and brotherhood of all the Soviet people, a sense of infinite love and devotion to the motherland, to our own Communist Party, a readiness to come to the defense of socialism's gains, the most profound respect and gratitude to all peoples--to our brothers and primarily to our older brother, the Russian people.

This work acquires special meaning now when we face the unending evil attacks by false bourgeois propaganda which attempts using any means to sow the seeds of nationalism in the consciousness of people unskilled politically.

Today I would like to underscore the importance, along with study of the native language, of mastery of the Russian language, a mighty means for international relations and strengthening international brotherhood. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and national educational authorities on the local level must as before improve the teaching of the Russian language and, for this purpose, make fuller use of the recently-formed Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature.

There are no secondary questions where communist indoctrination is concerned and one must not overlook a single aspect of personality formation. It would be a mistake,

for instance, to underestimate the significance of atheistic work. Religious delusions and moods live. Even today they are exerting an influence on the philosophy of involvement of a particular part of the populace.

Relaxation in individual work at the place of residence, especially among women not involved in public production, and there are many, has negative consequences. We are doing a poor job of introducing Soviet rites and rituals into daily life and are not effectively protecting them against the clergy's influence. The majority of them lack the requisite attractiveness and emotionality.

Comrades! Such sectors as science, education, and culture greatly determine the status of ideological work. Tens of thousands of highly-educated cadres trained in a ideological and theoretical sense are working here. We can with satisfaction note that scientific thought in the republic during these years has made great strides forward in many areas. Achievements in seismology, astrophysics, chemistry, and biophysics have enjoyed great renown. Work has begun on use of solar energy, ahead lies use of the wind and geothermal energy. An integrated plant protective system is in the completion stage. There also are many very promising trends.

It is a pleasure to note that basic research began to respond much more to practical needs. Scientists made a major contribution to formation of the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex, to intensification of agricultural output, and to integrated study and use of natural resources.

Scientific research institutes in the Academy of Sciences and many of the VUZes in the republic assist economic organizations in solving many practical problems on a contractual basis. An active search is underway, and not entirely hurriedly, for ways to implement scientific recommendations in production. Social sciences and the humanities exert a marked influence on development of peoples' communist world outlook.

There is a need for us to help the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions create a material base, organize intersectorial laboratories and scientific research associations, coordinate scientific research work, and focus scientific efforts on solution of integrated scientific and technical programs.

More attention needs to be devoted to the primary party organizations in scientific institutions, to increasing their influence on the level of research, training, and indoctrination of cadres, to their ideological tempering and creation of a healthy creative atmosphere in every collective.

A person enters a life of labor, going along the path of training and indoctrination in school, vocational technical school, tekhnikum, or VUZ. The foundations of his overall development, knowledge, professional training, and moral tempering are laid here. The make-up of the young generation to a significant degree depends upon how the many thousand-man army of workers in public education copes with its responsible task. The republic now has a bifurcated system of public education with, overall, a good facilities base. More than 1 million people are in school, 85 percent of them in secondary schools. There are approximately 62,000 teachers at work, including 13,000 communists.

Our main achievement in recent years is the general transition to universal compulsory secondary education. However, elimination of children from school remains a big problem. Many youths continue training to receive a secondary education, having already exceeded school age. This is a major failing. The plan for reception into boarding schools is not being fulfilled. Many children are not studying in extended session groups. Training programs now have been made more difficult and we need to be more concerned about creating conditions for normal training for children, moreover both in school and at home.

The professional orientation of students, further improvement in work training, and the operation of evening schools deserve close attention.

The problem of supplying qualified specialists for all schools, for secondary schools primarily, remains unsolved. The shortage and significant turnover of teacher cadres in a number of areas, especially rural and remote regions, bothers us. Often, the quality of the training of your teachers also is unsatisfactory.

A considerable number of youths now arrive at production after completing a vocational technical school. As a rule, today's vocational technical school not only provides a working specialty, but a general secondary education as well. During the five-year plan, the number of such schools in the republic increased two-fold. Approximately 36,000 young men and women studied in them. But nonetheless, the status of vocational technical education in the republic does not meet the requirements of the national economy. The problem is in the near years for this system to become the predominent way to train worker cadres. There is a need completely to assimilate the capital investments earmarked for construction of vocational technical schools, during the new five-year plan complete the conversion of vocational technical schools into schools [uchilishcha] providing a secondary education, and significantly to increase the number of women trained to be blue collar workers.

The perspectives for development of the economy and culture in the republic requires further improvement in higher and secondary specialized education. Now, 10 VUZ and 2 branches annually graduate an average of up to 8,000 young specialists, with secondary specialized educational institutions graduating about 11,000. Undoubtedly, this is a large detachment of qualified workers. In addition, the professional and ideological-political training of specialists requires further upgrading. Much needs to be done to indoctrinate students and to organize their domestic life and leisure time. A portion of the VUZ and tekhnikum graduates, arriving at production, discover the lack of ability practically speaking to use the knowledge gained, they are not always familiar with the latest achievements of science and technology, and they lack sufficient skills for working with people.

VUZ and tekhnikum possibilities are far from fully being used in development of scientific research and experimental design work. Also vital are such problems as improvement in coordination of VUZ activities and planning of specialist training.

Every worker in a higher school and other educational institutions m serve as an example for youth in all relations, involve themselves deeply in the signed task, and be a real tutor for the upcoming generation.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of the creative intelligentsia and cultural workers in communist indoctrination of the masses. It is a pleasure to note that our writers, artists, composers, cinematographers, and stage directors are in step with life. Creative gatherings with workers at construction sites and enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and thematic evenings help them more confidently, more convincingly, and more vividly depict today's themes, create impressive representations about the labor heroics of those in the forefront of the five-year plan. Turning to the real life of the people and to profound social changes intensified the viability of contemporary literature and art and noticeably enriched their realistic palette.

We have many examples where cooperation among artists and labor collectives exceptionally fruitfully influence their creativity. Works about the people of Nurek can serve as a model.

A number of writers, poets, movie directors, and artists during the five-year plan became laureates of the State Prizes of the USSR and Tadzhikistan, the prizes of the All-Union Komsomol and Tadzhikistan's Leninist Komsomol. The contributions of Creative Councils and their party organizations were major here.

It would be fine if our artistic intelligentsia more often pleased readers and viewers with their creative successes, with really highly-artistic and highly-ideological works worthy of today's seething times and our great motherland, if they perform more for children and youth.

There is a need to wish that our literary and artistic personnel would more actively enter into all spheres of activity, react to life's processes, more acutely sense modern times. This will allow creation of really colorful forms and characters, which embody the best traits of people of labor, the builders of a communist society. What interesting things about the training of new international collectives, the vanguard role of communists, about the industriousness and selflessness of our people are to be found in construction of a new GES in Roguna, at the Tadzhik Aluminum Plant, and at other industrial enterprises, in areas where new lands are being assimilated, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic.

Party organizations must comprehensively help creative workers thoughtfully and in the party way think through vital problems and create in the collectives a situation combining a respectful attitude towards talent with high principles and artistic exactingness, to develop and form the talent of young people.

The growing spiritual needs of the people present a large bill also to the large detachment of workers in cultural and educational institutions and the intelligentsia, especially rural intelligentsia, where improvement in work with the populace is concerned. There is a need for party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations everywhere to take viable measures insuring an improvement in the work of all institutions of culture, to make maximum use, regardless of departmental subordination, of the extant facilities, to nurture with concern real enthusiasts for clubs and libraries.

Much depends upon the Ministry of Culture and Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography] in the republic. They must place better emphasis on selection of cadres of cultural and educational workers, the repertoire policy of theaters, concert organizations, and amateur art collectives, on development of popular creativity, and on improvement in movie support to the populace.

An important place in communist indoctrination falls to physical improvement of people. As the results of the seventh summer Spartakiada of the Peoples of the USSR and the 22nd Olympic Games show, mass physical culture and sports work in the republic here and there does not bear a healthful character encompassing everyone. Extant sports facilities often are used poorly.

Raising the mastery of sportsmen, party and soviet authorities, physical culture and sport committees, professional technical training committees, the ministries of education and higher and specialized education, Tadzhiksovprof [Council of Tadzhikistan's Professional Unions], Tadzhikistan's Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, and the DOSAAF Central Committee in the republic need to take additional measures for further development of a truly mass physical culture movement and tourism.

The press, radio, and TV are a powerful means of ideological influence on people. The ideological level and viability of press, radio, and TV presentations increased during the accountability period and more capably illuminated burning questions of economic and social life, the flow of socialist competition. In particular, this facilitated creation of press centers and groups attached to party committees. However, journalists sometimes lack the skill vividly and clearly to discuss vital problems of life in the republic, the best achievements, progressive know-how, to reveal the beauty of the toiler, especially the blue collar professions, and construction in particular.

Activities of production collectives and sociopolitical and cultural life still are not reflected properly on the pages of several newspapers, especially regional ones. The level of criticism of shortcomings and mistakes continues to remain low. Bothersome questions to be judged by society are still being put forth timidly.

Special mention should be made of TV and radio, which today truly have a boundless audience. By nature, they are the most accessible and multifaceted of all propaganda means and provide people information and materials right in the living room, as they say. Therefore, it is very important that each transmission be distinguished by a high informational, journalistic, and artistic level and find the path to the mind and heart of the viewer and listener.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan, publication of literature was further developed, as already stated. However, publishing houses have not completely blocked the path to publication of unimportant works of limited content. Literature's printing use is low. There also is a need to improve the book trade, stepping up the propaganda and dissemination of political books primarily.

Reviewing the vital trends in the ideological activities of party organizations, it is important to underscore that success of this great cause greatly depends upon skillful coordination of this work, and primarily upon the multithousand man army of ideological workers. For it is they who, day after day, diligently introduce the most progressive Marxist-Leninist world outlook into the consciousness of the broadest possible masses, they arm people with modern knowledge in the field of science and technology, in so doing actively aiding technical progress and a rise in the culture of all the people. They form stable, highly-conscious Soviet patriots infinitely devoted to the socialist motherland, to the ideals of our Leninist party. However, life does not stand still and ideological cadres of any rank, regardless of the qualities they might possess, as before must continually and seriously study the theory, methodology, and practice of indoctrinating the new man.

It is important to give a timely, decisive rebuff to the ideological diversions of the imperialists and anti-Soviets of various ilk, to raise the political vigilance of our people, to help them sort out the total falsity of slanderous propaganda, to reveal in vivid, specific, and convincing form the imperialist proponents of the "Cold War," the strain in international tension, the arms race.

Here, the achievements of real socialism, the Leninist peaceloving foreign policy course of the Communist Party should be propagandized widely and convincingly. We should show the purposeful, fruitful activities of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally to accomplish the Peace Program.

Comrades! Summing up work results for the 10th Five-Year Plan, communists, all the workers in the republic, rightfully being proud of successes achieved in all spheres of economic and cultural life in our mountainous area, profoundly recognize that this is the result of the wise Leninist national policy of the party, the enormous and daily help to Tadzhikistan on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government, the personal fatherly concern of comrade L. I. Brezhnev for the good fortune and prosperity of all the fraternal peoples of our multinational motherland.

Vivid new proof of this was the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" for the 26th CPSU Congress, directed towards strengthening the economic and defense might of the country and comprehensive improvement in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

Much work lies ahead, but the Soviet people know that where the Party is, you will find success, victory! Tadzhikistan's toilers look upon the party's plans as their vital cause. Greeting CPSU Central Committee with shock work in plants and factories, on fields and farms, in scientific laboratories and design bureaus, they are prepared, with double or triple energy, to implement the economic and social development program the party has outlined.

Our congress is to discuss in detail the results of the last five-year plan, to generalize the know-how party organizations accumulated in political leadership of the economy and the culture, of the development of social relations and improving the prosperity of the people.

The party organization in the republic must be permeated with a spirit of high responsibility for the fate of the new five-year plan, for each of its indicators, steadfastly improve the style and method of organizational work and supervision of economic and cultural development. It also must improve the level of ideological and political-indoctrinational work, discipline, and responsibility of all our cadres.

Let the party's guideline become the slogan of every labor collective: an intensive path of development for the economy!

Let the national socialist competition for high end results in production and labor quality be disseminated even more widely, in a military manner!

Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union!

Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society!

Long live communism!

(THE SPEECH REPEATEDLY WAS INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE. THE DELEGATES ARE GREETING THE TOASTS IN HONOR OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION WITH ENTHUSIASTIC OVATIONS.)
[capitalized passage published in boldface]

MAGADAN PORT MANAGER NOTES SHORTCOMINGS, BACKLOGS

SK060620 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Talk by (Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Myasnikov), manager of the Magadan ocean trading port—recorded]

[Excerpts] Most cargo destined for Magadanskaya Oblast passes through the Magadan port facilities. The port serves as a basic year-round transportation artery for the oblast, and over a period of many years its facilities have been extensively developed. Moorings have been built, the technology of production projects has been improved and preschool facilities and housing have been constructed. Both local and foreign technology has been introduced at the port, with more than R50 million invested in improving its facilities during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Container complexes with deep-water moorings have been built, allowing the cargo turnover to increase by more than 30 percent. To further improve transportation facilities and meet the material needs of Magadanskaya Oblast, as well as provide rapid and well-coordinated processing of cargo and increase the efficiency of the various forms of transportation at the port, the Magadan transportation system was established in July 1978. The Magadan transportation system encompasses port workers, 2 automated transportation organizations and 11 oblast organizations. However, many departments involved are badly organized, our quotas are not being met by a significant margin and, most importantly, shift work is so badly coordinated that it adversely affects the overall 24-hour working plan and clearly hinders the normalization of work progress in the entire transportation network.

It is difficult to pinpoint where the blame lies. This is not the time to list those who work well or badly. At present the entire transportation process is so interconnected that any lapses by one of its teams distrupt the operation of the entire transportation network.

What are the tasks which lie ahead for seamen and dockworkers in resolving these problmes? The solutions will enable them to successfully fulfill the tasks assigned for the 11th 5-Year Plan. First and foremost, we must study the feasibility of the existing work timetable of the transportation fleet on the Vanino-Magadan and Nakhodka-Magadan lines. The main problem at present involves the quarterly demand in the oblast for supplies. The required number of vessels are assigned to meet this demand without taking into account the realistic capabilities of the Magadan port, such as the availability of moorings and workers. As a result of this, many vessels lie idle, causing a sharp decrease in their cargo handling. Another unacceptable practice is the time lost when an anchored vessel fails to have ready the bill of lading and thus cannot be processed.

The amount of defective cargo arriving at Magadan port is increasing yearly. It is the responsibility of the port to deliver the cargo to its clients in good condition, and this means that all defects should be revealed, corrected and recorded.

A major assignment for the port is distributing containers which arrive both by sea and rail. The time lost in opening, unloading and reloading containers is increasing and containers pile up at the port. At present, the backlog of containers to be processed is running at 20 percent of the total number of containers.

BRIEFS

KOLYMA GES ELECTRICITY--Hundreds of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electric power have been generated to date by the first turbine of the Kolyma GES. Tests of the turbine and its placement under load were carried out successfully. When the water in the reservoir rises to the necessary level, the first hydropower unit will begin operating at full capcity. Power from the station will be fed along high voltage power transmission lines to the Dukat ore mine, and mining and concentrating combines and to oblast construction projects and state farms. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Mar 81 OW]

TASS REPORTS SUCCESSFUL SATELLITE LAUNCHINGS

Cosmos-1247

LD191421 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1247, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 11 hours 49 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--39,540 kilometres, minimum distance--613 kilometres and inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The on-board equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1248

LD060816 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1248 was launched in the Soviet Union on March 5 to continue outer space exploration.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--371 kilometres, minimum distance--180 km, inclination of the orbit--97.1 degrees.

The on-board equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1249

LD060020 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1249 was launched in the Soviet Union on March 5 to continue outer space exploration.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--282, minimum distance--258 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--65 degrees.

The on-board equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.